MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 OCTOBER 1981

Egypt

Referendum Result -- Cairo radio reported that 81.3 percent of the eligible voters cast their votes in the referendum on Vice President Husni Mubarak's presidential candidacy, with 98.46 percent approving Mubarak. An earlier radio report on the preliminary results of the referendum spoke of 100 percent approval of Mubarak in six districts of Al-Minufiyah governorate.

Airport Explosions -- Cairo radio cited an Interior Ministry statement as saying that two explosions occurred at Cairo International Airport among luggage being unloaded from a Maltese Airways plane that had come from Tripoli. The parcels blew up 15 minutes apart, injuring three security men and one aircraft service worker.

However, JANA claimed that the official Egyptian version of the airport incident was an attempt to misrepresent the fact that a "revolutionary act" had been carried out against the government. Tripoli radio said revolutionaries had attacked Cairo airport with bombs.

Security Measures --Cairo radio broadcast the texts of four orders issued by the interior minister concerning the maintenance of national security. The orders forbid the harboring of anyone believed guilty of disturbing public safety, the withholding by community officials of information on anyone believed to be in possession of firearms, ammunition or explosives, and the wearing, manufacture or distribution of uniforms and related attire by unauthorized persons.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Libyan-Sudanese Relations -- MENA reported Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri as having said in a New York TIMES interview given in Cairo that he expects Libya to invade the Sudan via Chad in the near future and that the Soviet Union is promoting such action. He added that the Libyans have stepped up bombing raids on villages on the Chad-Sudan border. Numayri went on to say that Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is seeking to create a Sudanese government-in-exile with a view to overthrowing the present Sudanese Government. In an interview with AFP, Numayri characterized Al-Qadhdhafi as such a threat that he should be liquidated by any means possible. Earlier, Cairo radio had reported that the Sudanese leader said in an interview with the Beirut paper AN-NAHAR that Sudan may resort to a "preventive war" to eliminate the threat to his nation represented by Libya. Commenting on the AN-NAHAR interview, Tripoli radio cited Western diplomats as saying that Numayri was delirious as a result of the As-Sadat assassination and that his statements were those of a madman or hashish smoker.

Arab League Summit -- AFP reported Arab League sources in Tunis as saying the league summit scheduled for 25 November is still set to open on that date, despite requests by some Arab countries to postpone the meeting until the situation in Egypt is clarified. According to an earlier AFP report citing the Tunisian daily AL-AMAL, the Egyptian Government had suggested a brief postponement after having been approached by some Arab governments about possible Egyptian participation.

Khamene'i Inauguration -- Tehran radio broadcast a live relay of the Majlis session in which 'Ali Khamene'i was sworn in as Iran's new president. Speaking to the Majlis prior to the inauguration ceremony, Khamene'i praised Iran's political leadership for sacrificing a large number of martyrs -- unlike most countries in which, he said, leaders are less likely to suffer than their followers.

Khomeyni Defense Representative -- In a decree broadcast by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni appointed Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani as his representative on the Supreme Defense Council.

Security Situation -- Tehran radio reported the execution of 22 Mojahedin-e Khalq members in Bandar-e 'Abbas, Dezful, Sar and Amol. According to other radio reports, revolution guards arrested five Mojahedin in Kerman and pursued armed dissidents near Rasht and Sanandaj. Meanwhile, Mashhad radio reported that Mojahdein attacked a guards headquarters in Mashhad, killing one person, and that dissidents shot and seriously wounded a Neyshabur government supporter. Citing AZADEGAN, AFP reported that unidentified commandos wrecked a major television relay station in Mazandaran Province.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON 'ARAFAT'S TRIP TO ASIA

'Arafat in PRC

NC100001 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] The PLO delegation headed by Chairman 'Arafat today concludes its visit to the People's Republic of China.

Yesterday Chairman 'Arafat held talks with Chinese officials, led by Huang Hua, deputy premier and foreign minister, in the Great People's Assembly Hall. The Palestinian delegation accompanying Chairman 'Arafat includes PLO Executive Committee members Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahim and Abu Mazin; 'Ali [second name indistinct], member of the Palestinian Liberation Front Central Council; and Sakhir, secretary of the Fatah Revolutionary Council.

During the meeting Yasir 'Arafat focused on the military situation in the Middle East and in south Lebanon in particular, specifically on the likelihood of an attack being launched in the near future by the Zionist enemy against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

On Thursday afternoon a second session of talks took place, during which Chairman 'Arafat detailed the dangers of the U.S.'s biased policy which led to Camp David and its fall after it had failed miserably and after the fall of one of its main pillars. 'Arafat stressed that there could be no solution, no peace and no stability without the Palestinian people and the PLO.

In his speech at an official dinner in honor of the Palestinian delegation on Wednesday, Chairman 'Arafat commented on the death of President as-Sadat: We are witnessing the beginning of the failure of Camp David with the fall of one of its symbols.

In the talks yesterday, Foreign Minister Comrade Huang Hua stressed the principled commitment of his country to support the struggle of the Palestinian people. He said: China places the Palestinian question at the head of its foreign priorities. If peace is to be achieved in the Middle East, the following conditions must be met:

1. The return of all Arab territories occupied in 1967;

2. Achievement of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination, to return and to establish an independent state;

3. A just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

At the end of this session of talks, Chairman 'Arafat praised the historical relations between the PLO and the People's Republic of China and the aid which has been extended by China in the diplomatic, political, military and material fields.

Earlier yesterday, Chairman 'Arafat laid a wreath of flowers at the memorial for the heroes of the Chinese people who fell in defense of the freedom and independence of the People's Republic of China.

The PLO delegation will end its official visit to Beijing today, leaving for the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, where they will stay Saturday and Sunday. Next Monday, the delegation is due to arrive in Japan.

'Arafat in DPRK

JN111853 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] today concluded his official visit to the DPRK after holding talks with President Kim Il-song and senior Korean officials on the latest international developments and the Palestinian question.

Our correspondent has learned that the talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. DPRK officials reiterated to Abu 'Ammar their full support for the Palestinian cause and the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, for the sake of liberation, the right to return and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

The Korean president asserted that permanent peace in the Middle East is impossible unless the Palestinian question is solved. Korean officials condemned the criminal step represented by the establishment of a strategic alliance between the United States and the Israeli entity. They affirmed that the Middle East has become a very serious hotbed of danger threatening all-out war.

This morning the brother leader laid a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldiers. Later he inspected the school of the martyrs' children.

'Arafat in Japan

JN131655 Baghdad INA in English 1530 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Oct (INA) -- The visiting PLO leader, Yasir 'Arafat, went Tuesday into busy talks with top Japanese leaders on the second day of his three-day visit.

He held talks with top leaders of Japan's major political parties, members of the parliamentarians' League for Japan-Palestine Friendship before attending a reception held in his honor at a Tokyo hotel by the Arab diplomatic corps and the Arab League. About 1,500 people present at the reception gave the PLO chairman an enthusiastic welcome.

In a speech, 'Arafat spoke to the Japanese people: "This warm welcome makes me firmly believe that we the Palestinians are not alone and that people around the world are with us and support our just struggle for the realization of peace in our homeland. But at the same time, I hope that you will never forget that the Palestinian issue is quite important not only for the peace and security in the Middle East but also for the world at large, both in economic and humanitarian terms."

At the end of the speech, he said "Let's cooperate together to realize a world without oppression, discrimination and Zionism."

NHK Interview with 'Arafat

OW130211 Tokyo NHK television network in Japanese 2246 GMT 12 Oct 81

[NHK reporter Hirayamas's exclusive interview with PLO leader Yasir Arafat, conducted in English on 12 October; 'Arafat remarks processed from simultaneous Japanese translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Hirayama] How are you?

['Arafat] Mash 'Allah.

[Hirayama] Do you remember me?

['Arafat] Yes, we met before.

[Hirayama] Thank you very much for receiving us now in your very tight schedule. Mr Chairman, welcome to Japan. The first question: The former United States President Ford on his way back from Egyptian President as-Sadat's funeral said that the United States would eventually open direct talks with the PLO. And at the same occasion, former President Carter said that the U.S. opening of the talks will be on the condition that the PLO will accept the Israeli right to exist. Any comment on these statements.

['Arafat] You have to remember also what Mr Brzezinski (?had mentioned) some days ago. That also he spoke about recognizing the PLO. But I have to say why they are remembering the PLO now. While they were in power, they were trying to neglect the PLO, and so by neglecting the PLO, they are neglecting the realities, the facts. And here we are, no solution. We have arrived at the deadlock on the Middle East issue. But it is very good that we began to hear from that [words indistinct] now, and we hope that Mr Reagan will understand that the PLO is the most important figure in the Middle East question. We hope, we hope not only the ex-presidents, we hope that those who are in power will understand it's a fact. And, in my opinion, that sooner or later this fact will be a very important item, not only with those who are outside of power. The PLO now is the most important figure; it is a reality, the fact in the Middle East. And no peace, no solution, no security will be implemented in the Middle East, as I have mentioned today, by overjumping the Palestinian rights, any of the rights including our right to reenter our homeland, our right for self-determination, our right to establish our independent state in our homeland. And we are not asking for the moon. No, we are not asking for the moon.

[Hirayama] You are asking for West Bank and Gaza?

['Arafat] We are asking for the UN resolution to be implemented. The UN resolution is an international leverage. So everybody has to look forward to the international leverage and definitely America as one of the superpowers, she has to respect the international leverage.

[Hirayama] The next question: The Japanese parliamentarians who invited you, and the Japanese Government, to some extent, are seen to be very much interested in the Saudi Arabian eight-point peace proposal, the essence of which is the creation of an independent Palestinian state in West Bank and Gaza and coexistence between Israel and the Palestinian state into separate states. What is your view?

['Arafat] It is not like exactly what you are saying. There is Crown Prince Fahd's declaration. Judging from its substance, I think the declaration provides a positive step, a very important starting point for the settlement of the Middle East issue. Particularly the crown prince insists that the Palestinian people be allowed to establish an independent state as their right, and that the PLO be recognized as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. Specially, he advocates that Jerusalem be the capital of the Palestinian state, I mean the Jerusalem of the Arab Palestinian state, my motherland.

You see, before giving my answer, I have to know what reaction the United States will make. You must not forget that we are the victims, that my people are the victims of aggression. Sixty percent of my people, driven out of their homeland, live under a very inhumane condition, homeless and stateless, as refugees. So I hope that this fact will be put in front of the Japanese people so that they can see it clearly. The remaining 40 percent are subjected to oppression under occupation, that is, terrorism. We are faced with death every day. Israeli attacks come from the sea, the air, and land. They are using the latest U.S. weapons to kill our people including children and women. This has to be taken note of. We are the victims. In spite of that, we are seeking peace. But this is a right peace, not a false peace.

[Hirayama] In that context, what do you specifically expect from the Japanese Government by this visit?

['Arafat] I hope that the Japanese Government will recall that in 1976 Japan voted for a very important resolution at the UN Security Council, the resolution referring to the Palestinians' right to return to their homeland, their right to self-determination, and their right to establish an independent national state. That resolution was adopted at the UN Security Council session in 1976. The Japanese Government voted in the affirmative. I want the Japanese Government to continue that policy without fail. I want it to give more support to the Palestinians' rights.

[Hirayama] Some Japanese politicans, especially those who invited you, have manifested their role might be to use Japan's position to persuade the United States to face the reality. What do you think?

['Arafat] I hope so.

[Hirayama] I see. Aside from the Japanese Government, what to you expect from the Japanese people?

['Arafat] From the Japanese people, I have much to expect. Our Japanese friends understand our cause. The Japanese people seek justice and peace, and that is good enough for us. Article 1 of the Japanese Constitution provides that you are against oppression, and for peace. So I am looking forward to it that those friendly people will support our just cause and support us until peace comes eventually, until we can live in peace just as others do, until the Palestinian people can live in Palestine, what we call a land of peace.

[Hirayama] Some Western circles, including some in Japan, have a notion that the recognition of the PLO, or the creation of a Palestinian independent state, might mean increase of Soviet influence in the region, thus endangering the Persian Gulf region, and this is obvious in view of the Western countries' interests.

['Arafat] Again this is nothing but a bitter rumor, a preposterous lie. To implement the UN resolution will increase the influence of the Soviet Union in that area? How? This resolution was adopted at the United Nations. What the United Nations resolved must be respected, and that is all we are asking for. Not to be forgotten is that we are not communists. We are engaged in a national movement for the sake of our oppressed people under occupation who are forced to live under inhuman conditions. We are fighting for these people. To put it in the other side, think of what the continuity of this condition in the Middle East, the continuity of occupation, leads to. Our homeland, Palestine, is being occupied by the aggressors, and that [is] against the UN resolution. Don't you think this state of affairs generates more trouble and danger in that region?

[Hirayama] Are you saying that the creation of an independent Palestinian state will contribute to the stability of the region?

['Arafat] It is a main factor for stability and peace in the area, a main factor. It is a catalyst.

[Hirayama] This is my last question. What is your general impression of Japan after your arrival? And your message to the Japanese public?

['Arafat] You see, it is only a few hours here. But, although it is a very short period of time, I feel the warm feelings toward my just cause toward my people, toward the struggle of our people. And not to forget that we are living in the west of Asia while you are in the east of Asia, standing apart a very far distance. But we are here in the area. So I hope that you will convey my best wishes and regards and thanks to this friendly people of your country.

[Hirayama] Thank you very much.

Meeting With UAE Oil Minister

OW130237 Tokyo KYODO in English 0205 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 13 (KYODO) -- Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat met United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah at a Tokyo hotel Tuesday. What were [as received] discussed at their 30-minute meeting was not disclosed, but diplomatic sources said the Middle East situation after last week's assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat was the main topic.

The two Middle East leaders arrived in Tokyo Monday. 'Arafat will stay here three days and Al-'Utaybah a week. This is the first time since As-Sadat's death that 'Arafat has met a leader from a moderate Arab state. Al-'Utaybah is said to be instrumental in realizing 'Arafat's Tokyo visit -- the first made by the PLO leader to a leading Western nation.

HABIB CHATTI ON 'ARAFAT'S STATEMENTS IN TOKYO

JN131902 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1735 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Radio Monte Carlo correspondent Nabil Darwish's interview with Habib Chatti, Islamic Conference Organization secretary general; recorded -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Most probably, both of us read today the statements carried by news agencies on Yasir 'Arafat's statements in Tokyo in which he spoke or expressed support for coexistence with Israel. Do you have any comments on these statements?

[Answer] Coexistence is possible. Why not? If we succeed in the future in holding negotiations among all the parties that are concerned by the issue and if all come to recognize that a Palestinian state must be established in accordance with conditions that are acceptable to the Arabs and to the Palestinian people, I believe that if this is achieved, coexistence with Israel will be possible because the Arabs would have obtained one of their most important demands; the establishment of a Palestinian state in the true sense of the word, guaranteeing full sovereignty within secure borders in accordance with the norms acknowledged by all the other countries. If this is achieved, then there are no objections to coexistence.

[Question] Maybe it is still premature to place these statements within the framework of the so-called post-as-Sadat era. The post-as-Sadat era in Egypt however, begins this evening when Husni Mubarak is elected president of the Egyptian Republic. In your earlier discussion with the diplomatic press here in Paris, you spoke about the dilema which Husni Mubarak is now facing.

[Answer] Husni Mubarak has two alternatives now; either he continues with As-Sadat's policy to save Sinai in April 1982 or he gives up this policy which has forsaken Arab and Palestinian interests and returns to the Arab ranks to pursue the Arab march with his Arab brothers. We do not know how he will come out of the dilemma which he is now facing. Will he leave one-third of Sinai in Begin's hands and return to the Arab ranks to pursue the march which As-Sadat nearly paralyzed for a period of 5 years -- because As-Sadat delayed this march for a long time, as his policy enabled Israel to consolidate its settlements in the Arab territories and also enabled Begin to become a great leader in his country. As-Sadat's policy has also enabled the United States to become concerned only with Egypt and Israel.

[Question] How can the Arabs, and the Islamic countries too, which you represent in one way or another, help President Husni Mubarak to choose the course they want?

[Answer] The course is clear. We have no way to encourage him. We only tell him that the Camp David course has reached a deadend and that peace in the region cannot be achieved through this course. He will have to leave this course and return to the Arab and Islamic group because Egypt's membership has been suspended in the Arab League and in the Islamic Conference Organization.

[Question] They however, say that the Camp David course will return Sinai.

[Answer] And the course the Arabs are adopting will return Sinai and more than Sinai. Husni Mubarak will find himself facing Begin's conditions and arrogance if he continues with As-Sadat's policy until April 1982. If Husni Mubarak chooses this course, it will be wrong because this one-third of Sinai, even if it remains longer under Israeli control, will be liberated with the remaining Arab territories if Egypt returns to the Arab and Islamic ranks.

[Question] Today, Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] spoke enthusiastically about the Saudi peace plan. You have also been speaking with enthusiasm and a positive attitude about this plan. Do you believe that it can replace the Camp David agreements?

[Answer] Yes, this is so. The Camp David agreements have shown that they are bankrupt and they have failed throughout. Today, we have no plan other than the project which was submitted by Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. It is a plan which is based on international legitimacy and on the Arab and Islamic will. This plan is inspired by the Baghdad and Tunis summit resolutions and by the resolutions of the Islamic summit which convened in At-Ta'if. It is also inspired by the resolutions adopted by the UN Security Council and General Assembly. If we succeed, at the forthcoming Arab summit which will discuss Prince Fahd's plan, in making this plan an Arab plan, then it will be the replacement for the Camp David scheme, which has gone bankrupt as I have already stated. This plan will also open a new path for a solution of the Palestinian and Middle East issues.

[Question] Have you become acquainted with the details of Prince Fahd's plan, because some Arab countries say that they read about it only in the newspapers?

[Answer] In any case, any Arab country has the right to express its viewpoint. There are also Arab and Islamic organizations within whose framework Arab leaders meet to adopt decisions that will commit all of them. Prince Fahd's plan is an expression by Saudi Arabia of its opinion concerning the settlement of the Palestinian cause. When the Fes Arab summit conference adopts this plan, it will become an Arab plan binding to all the Arabs, and no Arab will then have the right to criticize it.

[Question] During your long diplomatic experience, you became closely acquainted with President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. I do not know whether you know President Husni Mubarak very well. In any case, what is your evaluation of Husni Mubarak's character?

[Answer] I personally know President Husni Mubarak is honest, Muslim, loyal to his country, and an Arab. I hope that he will have the necessary determination, willpower and deep faith to have our hopes for him come true and to confirm the image we have of him. We hope that he will be an Arab leader among Arab leaders, that he will live within the Arab atmosphere and that he will restore Egypt to its place and to its prestige in the Arab world and the world at large.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE ESCAPES DEATH IN MALTA

JN140912 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0858 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Beirut, 14 Oct (SANA) -- The Lebanese paper AL-LIWA' reported today that PLO representative in Libya Sulayman ash-Shurafah (Abu Tariq) escaped an attempt on his life while in Valeta, capital of Malta. The paper cited diplomatic sources as saying that a gunman opened fire on Abu Tariq from a pistol, but missed and killed someone else. The Maltese security authorities have arrested the murderer.

ARAB SUMMIT TO GO AHEAD DESPITE EGYPT SITUATION

NC140206 Paris AFP in English 0127 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Tunis, 14 Oct (AFP) -- The Arab League summit is still set for November 25 at Fes Morocco, and so far Tunisia, Somalia, Lebanon and Jordan have said they will take part, League sources said here Monday night. Some Arab countries reportedly have asked for the summit to be postponed until the situation in Egypt becomes a little clearer in the reorganization following President Anwar as-Sadat's assassination last week. The sources indicated that the countries wanting postponement felt Egypt's re-entry into Arab ranks was a possibility.

VIETNAM FATHERLAND FRONT GROUP VISITS PLO

OW091549 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 9 -- A delegation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front has concluded a visit Palestine Liberation Organization in Lebanon and Syria [as received].

The delegation with professor Pham Khac Quang, member of the Presidium of the Front Central Committee, as its head and Major General Nam Long, deputy director of the Central Military Institute as deputy head, was received by PLO President Y. 'Arafat. It held talks with a PLO delegation led by Abu Iyad, member of Fatah Central Council and deputy commander of the Palestinian armed forces. The two sides exchanged views on the situation in Southeast Asia and in the Middle East.

Speaking at the reception of the Vietnamese delegation, President 'Arafat thanked the Vietnam Fatherland Front for sending a delegation to visit to PLO [as received] and express solidarity with the Palestinian people at a time when U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism are seeking to promote their expansionist scheme and intensifying war threats against the Palestinians and other Arab peoples.

"Vietnam's enemies are our enemies and Vietnam's friends are our friends. Vietnam is fighting in Southeast Asia while we are fighting in Western Asia. We are in the same combat trench," he said.

The Vietnamese guests visited several health and cultural establishments and army units of the Palestinian armed forces in southern Lebanon. Wherever they went, they were accorded a warm welcome by leading officials, combatants and people of Palestine.

On October 5, they called on the national leadership of the Syrian Ba'th Party and the central committee of the Syrian Progressive National Front. They were cordially received by leading officials of the Ba'th Party, the Communist party and the Arab Socialist Unity Party.

The delegation left Syria for home on October 7.

VOP ON QADDUMI'S MEETINGS IN MEXICO, CUBA

JN101645 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1505 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Mexico -- Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, left Mexico yesterday evening, after having held a round of official talks with the Mexican president and top Mexican officials. The talks dealt with the latest developments in the Middle East in general and the Arab region in particular.

Brother Abu al-Lutf had earlier paid an official visit to Cuba at the official invitation of Cuban President Comrade Fidel Castro. During the visit, which ended on 7 October, Brother Abu al-Lutf held a series of official talks with Cuban president Castro and several state and party officials.

A cooperation protocol was signed between Cuba and the PLO. A joint statement signed by the two sides was also issued in which the Cuban side affirmed its complete solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle to attain their legitimate rights, namely to determine their own fate and establish an independent state on their national soil under the PLO -- the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

The two sides also affirmed their stand in the same trench against imperialism, Zionism and racism in order to establish world peace.

GULF AFFAIRS

GULF MEDIA SURVEY ON EVENTS IN EGYPT 13 OCT

GF132020 [Editorial Report] Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic at 0700 GMT on 13 October reported that Egyptians went to polls today to elect their new president. The report added that Sudanese President Numayri said he would support the polling in Egypt, since he considered Egypt his second home. In the same newscast the radio reported that EEC foreign ministers will meet today to discuss the situation in Egypt.

Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic at 1300 GMT carried a report on the arrest of a group in Asyut that was involved in armed clashes with authorities last week.

Doha Domestic Service in Arabic at 1530 GMT reported that Numayri said the joint defense agreement between Sudan and Egypt would be invoked if Sudan's security were threatened.

Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic at 1830 GMT reported on polling in Egypt today. Television also carried a report on arms captured after the detention of a group that took part in Asyut's armed clashes.

Kuwait's AL-WATAN in Arabic on 13 October commented in an editorial on the situation in Egypt. The paper said As-Sadat violated the constitution several times and left about 1,600 political prisoners. As-Sadat's only achievement was the 1973 victory, it said. Other than that, he left Egypt in a deteriorating situation economically and politically. The paper asked: Given this situation, what will Mubarak do?

Abu Dhabi's AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic on 13 October commented on U.S. plans to involve Egypt in a war in North Africa. The paper said As-Sadat was supposed to have done this, but now that he is dead, Mubarak is expected to do it for him. The paper explained that such a war would involve Egypt, Libya, Sudan and Chad.

Abu Dhabi's AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic on 12 October ridiculed the U.S. official statement that the United States wants to protect Egypt from its internal and external enemies. The paper asked: What makes the United States believe that it is eligible to protect As-Sadat's regime now that it lacks As-Sadat, while the Egyptian people are not allowed to resist the regime that has been suppressing them?

Kuwait's AL-QABAS in Arabic on 13 October in a column by Chief Editor Jasim an-Nisf commented on the economic and political situation in Egypt. The chief editor questioned whether Mubarak will change As-Sadat's policy and restore Arab-Egyptian relations.

Manama's AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic on 13 October reviewed the current situation in Egypt and analyzed the thinking of the new Egyptian leadership. The paper noted that the new leadership had declared its determination to continue As-Sadat's peace initiative.

Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY, Doha's QNA and Abu Dhabi's EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic on 13 October continued to report on the situation in Egypt and quote Gulf newspapers on the latest events. A press review item carried by Manama's GULF NEWS AGENCY reviewed 13 October editorials in Manama's AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ, Abu Dhabi's AL-ITTIHAD, Abu Dhabi's AL-WAHDAH, Abu Dhabi's AL-FAJR and Ash-Shariqah's AL-KHALIJ.

GULF PAPERS COMMENT ON POST-AS-SADAT EGYPT

GF131305 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0710 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Manama, 13 Oct (GNA) -- The Gulf newspapers published today continue their commentaries on internal developments in Egypt and the influence of these developments on the Arab arena in light of the new Egyptian leadership's assumption of responsibilities for the Arab cause.

The Bahraini newspaper AKHBAR-AL-KHALIJ affirms that the post-as-Sadat Egyptian leadership is captivated by and under the obligations of agreements the As-Sadat regime made that isolated Egypt from the Arab course. The paper says: From the very beginning, As-Sadat's successors took deterrent measures against the masses whom they were supposed to calm and whose consent they were supposed to win over so as to give themselves a chance to arrange things and settle the situation.

The paper continues: The same shortsightedness was repeated in the national arena. The inheriting leadership, instead of promptly notifying the Arabs that some sort of a change was taking place and that it really cared about returning to the Arab ranks, announced that it was premature to talk about these things.

The paper explains that the post-as-Sadat leadership has proved it is the prisoner of the regime that brought it into existence and that it is under the obligation of the agreements that isolated it on the Arab level. It is the prisoner of its interests and personal privileges that would have never been achieved had it not been for the As-Sadat 15 May coup. This leadership has also proved that even in As-Sadat's absence it is not able to improve the image of the regime that has become a source of concern for Washington.

In the UAE, AL-ITTIHAD holds the United States responsible for an imminent war in North Africa, including Egypt, Sudan, Libya and Chad. The paper says: The United States had intended to spark a war in North Africa before the assassination of As-Sadat. It seems more intent and insistent than ever now that he [As-Sadat] is gone to ignite this war or rather participate in it with its fleets and deployment forces on the plea that the Soviet Union and Libya pose threats to the region.

The paper explains: The war would isolate Egypt and continue the As-Sadat course. It would carry the war from the Arab East to the Arab West so that the Zionist enemy would be more secure and strategically superior in the confrontation with Syria and the PLO in Lebanon.

The paper warns of the danger of such a war and describes it as a new disaster to be added to our innumerable others. It will destroy a great number of people and invaluable resources. It will be an imposed war at a time that will suit our enemies. It will be the Arab-against-Arab war that the Israeli enemy requires.

AL-WAHDAH's editorial warns that the imminent Libyan-Sudanese confrontation will not be a territorial matter. It will be a conflict bound to extend and spread to other Arab countries and other arenas on the verge of explosion.

AL-WAHDAH calls for an Arab-international move using Arab clout to defuse this confrontation. It affirms that the United States is ready to set the whole Arab arena ablaze, make the Arabs fight each other, and force some of them to ally with the Soviet Union in order to protect U.S. interests and insure its survival.

AL-FAJR affirms that the many calls for Egypt's return to the Arab ranks, are calls that express the wish of the Arabs from the Gulf to the ocean. The Arabs realize the reality of the Zionist scheme aimed at keeping Egypt's Arab role in abeyance and sowing the seeds of discord among the sons of the one nation.

AL-FAJR calls for backing the new Egyptian administration and giving it time to settle the matter domestically, placate the people after what has happened, study the different stands and dimensions, and firmly establish itself.

AL-KHALIJ, published in the UAE, says: The first defective gap in the new course in Egypt is the fashion of choosing Husni Mubarak for the president's office. He is the only candidate. The plebiscite is being carried out in the absence of other candidates and the Egyptian national opposition forces who are in prison. Hence, the new president would have been better off allowing real democratic elections that would end the democratic despotism that broke the back of the Egyptian people through the plebiscite scheme that prove to be phoney.

AL-KHALIJ affirms that the new leadership, despite its passive announcements, is suffering from fierce pressures laid on it by the United States and Israel. The paper describes these pressures as a form of siege in which militant U.S. threats are involved. The paper emphasizes the significance of the nationalist forces' role in confronting these pressures and threats that are aimed mainly at Egypt, asserting that "Egypt does not belong to the leaders in the new phase."

The paper calls on the nationalist forces in Egypt represented by the opposition parties and common people who signed the coalition stated to initiate talks with the new leadership. It stresses that this role is an extension of the nationalist force confrontation of the previous era and does not at any rate mean giving up their vision of the course they have chosen to promote the national cuase and solve the masses' economic problems.

KUWAIT

DAILY SCORES CARTER'S REMARKS ON ARAB SUPPORT

LD131236 Kuwait KUNA in English 1109 GMT 13 Oct 81

[From the press review: "AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM on Carter's Confession" -- KUNA headline]

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Oct (KUNA) -- "In an utterly insulting and painful remark forwarded by Carter to the Arab rulers, he said that the moderate Arab leaders have expressed in their private talks with him their support of the Camp David agreements, but that they cannot make that public to their peoples. Carter added that it is impossible on the practical side for any Arab to make public this stance.

"In reply (to the joint statement of the two U.S. former Presidents Carter and Ford), one instantly thinks why did neither of the two presidents (who presently advocate a direct dialogue between Washington and the Palestine Liberation Organization) recognize the PLO while still a master of the White House? What prevented them both from extending recognition to this organization? Or did the realization of this decisive fact come to their minds only after they have participated in the funeral of their poor Arab ally in the Camp David conspiracy?

"The joint statement of the two presidents appears to be a retraction from a mistake. In our standard, this is a virtue. But still is exemplifies the fault of the American logic and its premeditated intention to cause harm, to antagonize and to strike at the aims and aspirations of the Arabs. When it was high time for both presidents to turn their words into action, they did nothing. At that time they did exactly contrary. They provided Israel with the hugest amounts of aid.

"To indicate that a number of Arab rulers secretly support the Camp David agreement is another proof of the cruel American intentions held against the Arabs. Carter wanted to incite the Arab peoples against their leaders. But if the U.S. presidents, foremost of whom is Carter, carry some of the good feelings towards what they describe as their friends among the Arab rulers, they wouldn't have placed them in this dilemma when they announced them as divergent from what their [word indistinct] feelings really stand for.

"As such, the American policy, among other things aims at establishing the state or split divisionism and worry not only among Arab states but also between the Arab peoples and other rulers."

SAUDI ARABIA

KING KHALID RECEIVES FORMER PRESIDENT NIXON

LD101736 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1710 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Jidda, 10 Oct (SPA) -- King Khalid received ex-U.S. President Richard Nixon at 1930 today and had dinner with him. Prince Fahd, the crown prince and deputy prime minister, also attended the banquet.

Nixon arrived at King 'Abd al-'Aziz Airport in Jidda this afternoon on a private visit. He was welcomed at the airport by Commerce Minister Dr Sulayman as-Sulayyim.

Nixon Leaves for Amman

GF131547 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1343 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Jidda, 13 Oct (GNA) -- Former U.S. President Richard Nixon left Jidda for Amman today after a 3-day visit to Saudi Arabia. The former U.S. president arrived in Jidda from Cairo on Saturday after attending funeral of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat.

UAE

DUBAYY PAPER VIEWS REMARKS BY CARTER, FORD

GF131620 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0845 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Dubayy, 13 Oct (ENA) -- The Dubayy newspaper AL-BAYAN asserts that U.S. recognition of the PLO is not so much a "problem" for the PLO as it is for Washington. The newspaper comments in its editorial today on the remarks by former U.S. Presidents Carter and Ford.

It says that while, Ford stressed the importance of ultimately holding a dialogue with the PLO without necessarily prior recognition of it, Carter said that the peace process in the Middle East will not be completed with the PLO.

AL-BAYAN says that the mere fact that this matter was put forward by Carter and Ford, "although they are not now in office and their statements have no serious impact," indicates U.S. anxiety about the peace process in the Middle East after As-Sadat. The newspaper expresses surprise at Carter's statements because "it was he who excluded the PLO from the peace process he sponsored when he was president of the United States."

AL-BAYAN concludes by saying that when the Camp David accords achieved their specific objectives without bringing about a comprehensive peace in the area, matters started to return to what they were and "Ford and Carter discovered that it is necessary to recognize the PLO in order to establish peace."

INTERIOR MINISTER ISSUES PUBLIC ORDERS

Order No 1

NC132115 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Deputy prime minister and interior minister's Order No 1 for 1981 banning sheltering or hiding persons practicing activities that disturb public order or threaten national unity or security -- read by announcer]

[Text] The deputy prime minister and interior minister, after taking cognizance of Law No 162 for the year 1958 concerning the state of emergency, the temporary president's Decree 560 for the year 1981 concerning the proclamation of the state of emergency, the temporary president's Decree 562 for the year 1981 vesting in the deputy prime minister and interior minister the jurisdictions of the president of the republic stipulated in Article Three of Law No 162 for the year 1958 concerning the proclamation of the state of emergency, and upon the recommendations of the Council of State, decrees:

Article 1: All persons are banned from directly or indirectly sheltering, hiding or facilitating the sheltering or hiding, keeping quiet or offering any help or aid in any way to anyone against whom there are serious evidences or if they believe that this person has practiced any activities disturbing the public security or public order or threatening the national unity, social safety or the safety of the homeland or the citizens or that he has committed any of the crimes stipulated in the Penal Code or other laws or any person who is wanted for arrest in any of the cases or against whom an order has been issued for his apprehension, detention or arrest when aware of this. Every person who contravenes this will be subject to imprisonment.

Article 2: Each person who has information or statements concerning any of those mentioned in Article 1 of this order must communicate them to the nearest police station immediately upon learning about them. Contraveners will be punished by their imprisonment for a period of no less than 3 months.

Article 3: This order will be published in the Egyptian gazette and will be enforced as of the date of its issuance.

[Signed] Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il

Order No 2

NC132122 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Deputy prime minister and interior minister's Order No 2 for 1981 concerning the mayors' and tribal chiefs' information on persons practicing activities disturbing public order or threatening national unity or security -- read by announcer]

[Text] The deputy prime minister and interior minister, after taking cognizance of Law No 162 for the year 1958 concerning the state of emergency, Law No 58 for the year 1978 concerning the mayors and tribal chiefs, the temporary president's Decree 560 for the year 1981 proclaiming the state of emergency, the temporary president's Decree 562 for the year 1981 vesting in the deputy prime minister and interior minister the juristictions of the president of the republic stipulated in Article Three of Law No 162 for the year 1958 concerning the state of emergency, and upon the recommendations of the Council of State, decrees:

Article 1: The mayors, chieftains, head watchmen and watchmen, each within his jurisdiction, must notify the nearest police station concerning the presence of any person against whom there is concrete evidence or whom they believe has practiced any activities disturbing public security or public order or threatening national unity, social safety, the safety of the homeland or citizens or who has committed any crime stipulated in the Penal Code or any other laws or any person wanted for arrest in any case or against whom an order has been issued for apprehension, detention or arrest immediately on learning this.

Article 2: Contraveners of the provisions of the previous article will be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor.

Article 3: This order shall be published in the Egyptian gazette and shall be enforced as of the date of its issuance.

[Signed] Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il

Order No 3

NC132150 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Deputy prime minister and interior minister's Order No 3 for 1981]

[Text] The deputy prime minister and interior minister, after taking cognizance of Law No 394 for 1954 concerning weapons and ammunition, Law No 162 for 1958 concerning the state of emergency, Law No 58 for 1978 concerning the mayors and tribal chieftains, the temporary president's Decree 560 for 1981 proclaiming the state of emergency, the temporary president's Decree 562 for 1981 vesting in the deputy prime minister and interior minister the jurisdictions of the president of the republic stipulated in Article Three of Law No 162 for 1958 concerning the state of emergency, and upon the recommendations of the Council of State, decrees:

Article 1: The mayors, chieftains, head watchmen and watchmen must, each within his jurisdiction, notify the nearest police about any person who possesses or acquires weapons, ammunition or explosives without a permit, immediately on learning this. Contraveners will be punished with temporary imprisonment at hard labor if the weapons, ammunition or explosives are used in committing a crime or felony or starting to commit them or any activities that would disturb public security or public order or harm the regime, principles of the Constitution or the basic bylaws of the social organization, national unity or social peace.

Article 2: This order shall be published in the Egyptian gazette and shall be enforced as of the date of its issuance.

[Signed] Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il

Order No 4

NC132230 Cario Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Deputy prime minister and interior minister's Order No 4 for 1981 banning wearing of uniforms or bearing insignia identical or similar to that worn or borne by members of the armed forces and police]

[Text] The deputy prime minister and interior minister, after taking cognizance of Law No 162 for 1958 concerning the state of emergency, the temporary president's Decree 562 for 1981 vesting in the deputy prime minister and interior minister the jurisdictions of the president of the republic stipulated in Article Three of Law No 162 for 1958 concerning the state of emergency, and upon the recommendations of the Council of State, decrees:

Article 1: Everyone, other than the active members of the armed forces and the police, are banned from wearing, circulating, placing or bearing official dresses, uniforms, insignia or emblems or anything idential or similar to those worn, placed or borne by the various branches of the armed forces in the Arab Republic of Egypt or by the members of the police force.

Article 2: The production, manufacture, import or circulation of the dresses, uniforms, insignia or emblems referred to in the previous article is banned except with the permission of the quarter concerned. Anyone dealing with them must keep a book of the model which the Interior Ministry prepares. Its pages will be endorsed by the security directorate to which the person involved belongs. The pages will be endorsed by the security directorate to which the person involved belongs. The pages will show the dates when the person concerned uses them, the name of the person to whom the book is given, title, profession, place or residence and his capacity authorizing him to wear these dresses or uniforms or placing or wearing these insignia, the number of his own identity card or that of his family, and that of his professional card proving that he belongs to the forces referred to in the previous article.

Article 3: Every person who contravenes the provisions of the previous articles will be punished with imprisonment for a period of no less than 6 months. The same applies to anyone who disposes of the referent to articles to anyone who has no right to wear, place or bear them. The penalty of imprisonment will be applied if the purpose of this was to commit any of the crimes stipulated in the Penal Code or other laws. In all cases, the seized goods will be administratively logged and confiscated.

Article 4: This order shall be published in the Egyptian gazette and enforced as of its date of issuance.

[Signed] Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il

INTERIOR MINISTRY STATEMENT ON AIRPORT BLASTS

NC131424 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1405 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] The Interior Ministry has issued a statement: At about 1325 today a Maltese Airways plane landed at the Cairo International Airport runway. The plane originated in Tripoli and was scheduled to arrive at 1310.

At about 1405, after the passengers disembarked and while luggage was being unloaded for transfer to the airport, an explosion occurred in one of the parcels, followed by flames. Fifteen minutes later there was another explosion in another parcel. As a result, one aircraft service worker and three central security soldiers near the plane suffered minor injuries. There was no damage to the airport.

The circumstances of the incident indicate that those who had planned this lowly act had thought that the explosion would occur after the parcels were moved inside the airport so that much loss of life to property and damage to the airport installations would ensue, but God's will and care foiled their scheme and the plane arrived late.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF REFERENDUM ANNOUNCED

NC140401 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Preliminary results of the operation of sorting out the votes in the referendum for electing Muhammad Husni Mubarak as president of the republic show that the proportion of those who approved is more than 99 percent in many districts of the capital and the republic's governorates.

Preliminary results in the Al-Minufiyah governorate show unanimity on electing Muhammad Husni Mubarak as president of the republic. The proportion of those who approved of him was 100 percent in the districts of Shibin al-Kawm, (Almunat), Al-Bajur, Birkat As-Sab', Ashmun, and (Shbin) in the governorate.

In the Damietta governorate, the results show that 99.98 percent of the voters have declared their approval of Husni Mubarak's nomination.

It has been learned that the preliminary results of the referendum in the North Sinai governorate has been 99.997 percent.

In Cairo, the preliminary results of the sorting of votes by the committees of the various districts of the capital show that the proportion of those who approved has been more than 99 percent. The proportion of those who approved in (Al-Muski) district has been 99.13 percent; in the district of Nasr City the proportion has been 99.98 percent; and in the Bulaq district the proportion has been 99.88 percent.

The People's Assembly will hold a special meeting at noon today at which the results of the referendum on electing Muhammad Husni Mubarak as president of the Arab Republic of Egypt in succession of the late President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat will be announced.

INTERIOR MINISTER'S STATEMENT ON REFERENDUM

NC131730 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1518 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Statement by Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il "after his inspection tour of the referendum committees" presumably on 13 October in Ad-Darb al-Ahmar -- recorded]

[Excerpts] I have always said and will contiue to say as long as I live that the Egyptian people are really great and genuine people. This is always confirmed in difficult and critical times because of the people's concern for their homeland and their march.

What I saw today -- and you also have had all Cairo open to you and you have been touring it since the early hours of the morning -- you noticed as I noticed how great and honorable the turnout of the citizens has been, to cast their vote in the referendum on the presidency. It is a bright and great picture. Whatever one says it will not be suificient to express the extent of the public's awareness of the dimensions of the march and their confidence in their leadership.

The world leaders and all the people of the world have not been worried about the course of Egypt because they know that the successor of President as-Sadat is a great man with known stands and record, a man whom they knew closely during his visits. They have not feared for Egypt because they have faith in its people and its prominent leaders.

Our homeland is in good health. Our great and deep-rooted armed forces had produced the late leader 'Abd an-Nasir, the late leader Anwar as-Sadat, and today the helm of the triumphant ship, God willing, is taken over by one of the sons of the great armed forces. He proceeds to assume his responsibilities and continue the march.

Our country is fine, fine, and this calls for optimism. Today, this referendum turnout gives another indication. It confirms my feeling that this verdict of "yes," as I have seen, and this great welcome for the new president, proves that the people of Egypt are for values, principles, security, safety and stability, and against all those who violate the unanimity of the people. Everywhere I went the masses asked me to confront with maximum firmness this terrorism which some are trying to impose on our society.

I say here as I stand on the soil of Ad-Darb al-Ahmar where I was born and where I lived and enjoyed the trust of the people, I say to them -- and they trust me -- that I promise them that I will to the last breath seek to fight and purge Egypt of these pits. I will myself go down to the streets and lead my men in the police force to cleanse Egypt of these pits and this terrorism [cheers] and those who are trying with terrorism -- as you have seen. What we have said and warned these people about in the past years has been confirmed. We had urged them to abide by the sound religious values and stay away from terrorism, which is against all the values of Islam such as tolerance, love, goodness, safety, security, construction and social equality. They are divorced from all this.

In Asyut as people were praying and as a unit was protecting the people, with its members unarmed, some of them praying, all were surprised at the hour of the 'Id by automatic weapons fire. Some were killed and some wounded. Those people tried to spread terror and disturb the town of Asyut. Their plan was to repeat these operations in other governorates, as the documents we have seized prove. To this hour as I stand with you, I have been receiving reports that their pits and groups are falling one after the other with their arms and explosives, the tools of subversion and destruction with which they tried to turn the great, stable and tolerant land of Egypt into a land of terrorism, and to turn this atmosphere that we enjoy into an atmosphere rejected by all our values, traditions, our interests and the interests of our generations.

I, for the sake of Egypt and the Egyptian people and out of loyalty to the soul of the immortal leader, promise, as I said, the sons of my constituency which I represent, on this spot and in this committee, that from my position of responsibility -- and even if I had no position and was an ordinary man -- I will not hesitate as long as I live to confront these people with maximum force.

Our religion is fine and our country is fine, our mosques and worship places are full of faithful Muslims who have great values. It is just these few who tried to distort all this. We know these few want to turn Egypt into ruin. Everywhere I went today the masses insisted that these few must be destroyed and faced with maximum firmness for the sake of Egypt, its present, future, and its new generations, so that our procession of peace, democracy, prosperity, construction and progress can continue for the sake of us all and for the sake of our children. I believe God will always be with us because ours is a march for what is good, for love. There is no grudge, hate or vengeance between us and any of them, not at all, despite their acts. It is a matter of Egypt's interests and the interests of the people of Egypt, of present, future, and of future generations.

All the people of Egypt must join hands at this stage in support of the new president who is the best captain for the triumphant ship, God willing, and continue the triumphant procession, in security and safety. We must confront these few who have taken religion as a cover. Their intentions have now been uncovered -- some Muslim groups together with Society of Renunciation and Repudiation [Takfir] groups are trying to spread terror and kill innocent people to distort the image of our people.

Today we can see all the world rallying to support and appreciate Egypt. Those who came to the funeral were expressing appreciation for Egypt and the people of Egypt.

This great turnout has made me happy as it should every honest and patriotic Egyptian, and it reassures us about the present and the future. We join hands, and God is with us, behind our new leader out of loyalty to the late leader, to Egypt, the people of Egypt and all the great values, principles and objectives.

ANTIREGIME RADIO ON 'PARASITIC CAPITALISTS'

JN102136 [Clandestine] Voice of Egyptian People in Arabic to Egypt 1938 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Our Opinion program]

[Text] Most of the results of As-Sadat's killing have become very clear. We have to admit these results with courage: As-Sadat has fallen but not the regime. Here we must recall a demand that has always been voiced by the Egyptian national opposition -- the overthrow of As-Sadat's ruling regime. Does this mean that the Egyptian national opposition wanted only As-Sadat's (?withdrawal) or the overthrow of all of As-Sadat's policies starting with the policy of [words indistinct] and ending with the imperialist and aggressive alliance as embodied in the Camp David agreements? Does the demand of the Egyptian opposition to overthrow As-Sadat's policies mean the overthrow of the policies of one man ruling Egypt in accordance with his personal whims and interests, or is the Egyptian national opposition's demand still very much different from what some people believe?

As he ruled the Egyptian regime, As-Sadat not only defended his own interests, those of his family, his relations and relatives as was propagated by some people. He was defending and symbolizing the interests of a social group that grew over the 10 years he ruled, namely the group of the parasitic capitalists who include import and export officials, money changers, contractors and the prominent businessmen of Ash-Shawarbi Street and others who benefited from the open door policy to the West, starting with owners of nightclubs and casinos and ending with monopolists and black marketeers in Egypt. As-Sadat's policy was created to serve such a group which includes As-Sadat's relatives and the rulers in the regime such as Husni Mubarak, who has imbibed the lessons of the parasitic capitalism in cooperating with the Zionist enemy and imperialism and who is intending to follow in As-Sadat's footsteps and perhaps with more insolence. Therefore, what was needed was not to overthrow As-Sadat or kill him, but to overthrow the regime of the parasitic capitalism headed by As-Sadat, which is now headed by Husni Mubarak. The problem has been: How could this be achieved?

The means to do this was definitely not the assassination of As-Sadat because his killing destroys one traitor but not the treason. The methods of political assassination usually lead the masses to despair, because the masses find that a new head grows on the snake which they thought would die because they had cut off its head. The new head will grow and will have the identical features and aims. The aim of destroying the regime could not have been realized except through the Egyptian people themselves. This will happen when our Egyptian masses realize that the means of accomplishing this was not As-Sadat's assassination but rather the destruction of the capitalist control over the state and over political and economic life in Egypt, to destroy parasitic capitalism in Egyptian society and not one or more of its political representatives. This is the only way to extricate Egypt from the claws of capitalism and imperialism. It is the only means of overcoming the crises our people suffer from. On this path moves the Egyptian national opposition. It has been defining the targets of all its factions in the form of political and economic demands. It has been striving to rally the masses of the Egyptian people round such demands and targets, hence, the opposition has been moving on the right path.

The crises of Egypt required a wide-scale popular movement to struggle for change and to realize it, not an armed group that considers political assassination the only means of change. Assassination is not the way. In place of As-Sadat as a symbol of treason and as a representative of parasitic capitalism, Husni Mubarak will come. This assassination will be another pretext to strike at democracy and to further stifle the national opposition. What has happened? Martial law has been imposed and also a state of emergency. Here we must point out some facts.

Our country opposes political assassination and terror in general. This has always been asserted by the Egyptian communists as represented in their party, the Egyptian Communist Party, which has always been aware that the only way to place Egypt on the correct path, the path of social development and prosperity, is to overthrow the regime of parasitic capitalism and to eradicate its political and economic existence. To realize this, the Egyptian communists have been suffering terror and torture. They have offered great martyrs to this end, foremost among them Comrade martyr Zaki Murad, Central Committee Member and Central Secretariat member.

In facing his end by being killed, As-Sadat has reaped what he sowed. He was the one who unleashed terror and arrests and forced some people to take the same path since peaceful and democratic means were banned and obstructed by laws enacted by him.

In the final analysis we say that the traitor has died. He reaped what he sowed. However, treason has not died. Our people wanted treason dead when they came out in Asyut, Alexandria and Al-Mansurah demanding the fall of the rest of the other traitors, namely the banner of treason in Egypt. In this demand, the masses transcended the assassination of As-Sadat. In this the masses met with the struggle of the Egyptian national opposition which is the real expression of the demands of our people. More struggle and more work to rally the masses of the people and to overthrow the regime of treason and agentry, the regime of parasitic capitalists.

ANTI-EGYPT RADIO INTERVIEWS ASH-SHADHILI

JN102114 Damascus Voice of Arab Egypt in Arabic 1958 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Telephone interview with Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, secretary general of the Egyptian National Front -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] You have stated to the world press that the Egyptian National Front, which you lead, did not kill Anwar as-Sadat. What is your exact position on what happened?

[Answer] Did you say that I have stated to the world press that the Egyptian National Front did not do what?

[Question] It did not kill Anwar as-Sadat. What is your position?

[Answer] My statement was that we neither support nor deny. I said in my statement that the entire Egyptian opposition is responsible for assassinating As-Sadat and that the men who pointed their guns at As-Sadat were pointing them in the name of the entire opposition. This was my statement. I hope you will correct it.

[Question] Yes, I am asking in order to correct it.

[Answer] Well, this was the statement. The Front did not support nor deny. The Front's statement is exactly as I am telling you: Striking at As-Sadat was the responsibility of the entire opposition. The men who executed traitor As-Sadat were carrying out this execution on behalf of the Egyptian people, opposition and all Arab free men.

[Question] Your Excellency Lieutenant General, what is the stand after Anwar as-Sadat?

[Answer] We are waiting for developments. We had hoped that Husni Mubarak would rectify the course so that we would take this as the beginning of democracy. We gave him the opportunity to do so. In our statement No 2, we made specific demands of him. However, 24 or 48 hours after we made these demands, he announced that the presidential elections will be held on Tuesday, that is 2 or 3 days after As-Sadat's death. Therefore, we consider these elections invalid because they will be conducted amid unusual circumstances: There are 5,000 political leaders of the opposition in jails. These elections will be held amid suppressive laws, such as the Ethics Law, the Journalism Law, the Lawyers Law and many other such laws. They will be held under a state of emergency and the same regime and group which are used to forging elections in Egypt. This group has become notorious for its 99.99-percent electoral results. Such elections are invalid and false. Hence, the day before yesterday we announced the boycott of these elections and we asked the Egyptian people to boycott these elections.

[Question] Does this mean that you no longer hope for any good to come from Husni Mubarak?

[Answer] Until this very moment, I hope that Husni Mubarak, as an old friend and colleague, will clear his name and rectify the course so that his name would not be synonymous with As-Sadat's. Unfortunately, however, his holding these elections dissipates such hopes. Therefore, I reiterate my appeal to him to postpone these elections and reconsider our demands. If these demands are met and we are given enough time, this may be a chance for him to restore the bridges and rectify his image before the Egyptian people. However, if he continues along the road he is taking now -- as he has stated to the Israeli newspaper MA'ARIV and his other statements in Egypt that he is following As-Sadat's line -- this makes us lose hope in building any bridges of cooperation with him.

[Question] Is there anything else you would like to tell the Egyptian people at this stage?

[Answer] I have appealed to the Egyptian people to boycott these elections. I also appealed to the Egyptian Army, police and military security not to point their guns at the Egyptian people, since the Egyptian Army which entered the Suez Canal and destroyed the Barlev Line in defense of the Egyptian people cannot stand against the Egyptian people when they demand freedom and democracy. The military security force, which As-Sadat tried to transform into a force to deter and suppress the Egyptian people, will never be and cannot be a force for suppression because they are the sons of Egyptian workers, peasants and intellectuals. It is absolutely impermissible for them to point their guns at this people demanding freedom and democracy.

Unfortunately, we know that there are some symbols of the regime which continue to jump on the bandwagon of democracy [as heard] and fascism. They may issue orders to the army and military security to harass the people. We ask the people to disobey these orders and not carry them out. When this regime falls and we entrench democracy, we will call to account anyone who points his weapon at the people who are demanding democracy. It is the duty of the army, the police and the military security to protect the people who are demanding freedom and democracy.

However, I am confident of the Egyptian Army's love for the Egyptian people. Let the suppressive laws be rescinded, let the detainees be released and let the state of emergency be cancelled. I dare them. Let us all appear on the radio and television and let the people judge. It is impermissible to have one person judge and say this is allowed and this is not. The people should rule. We want to be given an equal opportunity to stand before the people. Let us all stand and speak and let the people have their say under ordinary and democratic laws as is the case in democratic states. However, we do not accept a unilateral decision. A unilateral decision or judgment is a dictatorial one.

I am not saying that I am more popular than Husni Mubarak and I do not accept him saying that he is more popular than I am. The arbiter is the people. If he accepts such a challenge, I will take a plane and be in Cairo tomorrow.

[Question] Your Excellency Lieutenant General, it seems that the Egyptian people have begun armed struggle from Asyut. It is said that events are taking place in Cairo and Alexandria. Do you expect these events to continue?

[Answer] I expect them to continue, reflecting the extent of the people's response to the Egyptian opposition we are leading from abroad. This reflects the response of the opposition in the interior to the calls made by the opposition from abroad.

[Question] Your Excellency Lieutenant General, is there anything else you would like to add?

[Answer] I wish the people victory. The people will triumph, God willing.

AFP INTERVIEWS ASH-SHADHILI ON DOMESTIC EVENTS

NC112322 Paris AFP in English 2306 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 11 Oct (AFP) -- Exiled Egyptian opposition leader Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili said tonight the recent Saudi peace plan includes several positive elements and could provide a basis for settling the Arab-Israeli conflict. General ash-Shadhili said from Libya in a telephone interview by AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE that his Egyptian National Front (ENF) considered the Camp David peace agreements between the As-Sadat regime and Israel a secondary problem to a need for democracy in Egypt.

"When a parliamentary republic is established it will be up to the people to say their word and not for a single man to authorize it (the Camp David deal) after one puff of his pipe and then impose it with a rigged referendum. Such a decision merits weeks of democratic discussion before the majority decides for or against those agreements, as the enemy (Israel) did by the way." Gen ash-Shadhili resigned as ambassador to Spain in protest against the signing of the Camp David agreements and went into exile. "That is why we are demanding liberation of the 5,000 leaders of democratic forces now detained, abolition of the state of emergency and abrogation of the repressive laws decreed by the tyrant As-Sadat," Gen ash-Shadhili went on.

He said the referendum vote to elevate Vice-President Husni Mubarak to president without any opposition candidate next Tuesday [13 Oct] would be a fraud. Gen ash-Shadhili demanded a "truly democratic election." He said all the opposition factions inside and outside Egypt were collectively responsible for killing President Anwar as-Sadat last week. "But we are not yet able to designate the group that killed him."

The general said that the attacks in Asyut, upper Egypt, on security headquarters and the police station were "a gesture by the people's forces resisting the fascist Egyptian regime to demand their democratic rights in response to appeals made by the opposition inside Egypt and abroad." He said his front did not act in the name of all the opposition groups. He disapproved of "aasassinations and violence" but added, "when all doors are closed in the face of democratic means of expression by the opposition, then we launch appeals for revolutionary violence." But that violence should never come from abroad, not even from another Arab country, "because the Egyptians are capable of changing the regime without foreign intervention." Gen ash-Shadhili blamed the recent clashes between Muslims and Christians on President as-Sadat. The general said he opposed fanaticism on the part of either religion.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 490

JN131540 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1520 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Oct (INA) -- During the past 24 hours, the Iraqi Armed Forces inflicted new losses on the Iranian enemy amounting to 41 killed and various military equipment destroyed.

Communique No 490, issued by the Armed Forces General Command this evening, said that the other known enemy losses were the destruction of 1 tank, 2 vehicles, 3 stockpiles of hardware and 3 observation posts. Following is the text of the communique:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the theatre of operations yesterday evening and today. Following are the results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. An enemy concentration was sighted opposite our forward units' positions in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region. Our units hit them with various weapons and forced them to retreat, leaving behind 21 killed and 1 tank and 1 vehicle destroyed. Our forces also destroyed one vehicle loaded with hardware and two stockpiles of hardware in the same region.
B. Our forward units pounded enemy troops concentrations in the Abadan region, killing 14 and destroying 1 stockpile of hardware.
C. Two killed and one observation post destroyed in the Shush region.
D. Two killed in the Dezful region.
E. One killed and one observation post destroyed in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin.
F. One killed in the Sumar region.
G. One observation post destroyed in the Mehran region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 41 killed and 1 tank, 2 vehicles, 3 stockpiles of hardware and 3 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Ten martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two vehicles damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 October 1981

BAGHDAD BROADCASTS COMMENTARY ON EVENTS TO IRAN

As-Sadat's Fate 'a Lesson'

NC090207 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] On Muslim Iranian sisters and brothers, oh (?revolutionary) masses of Iran, dear listeners: The traitor Anwar as-Sadat, the Egyptian president, was finally punished for his crimes and was killed by revolutionary men of the armed forces. Anwar as-Sadat betrayed the Arab people.

With the treacherous Camp David agreement and with his alliance with Zionism, the occupier of Jerusalem, he trampled on the just rights of the (?Palestinians). He endorsed all the crimes committed by the occupiers of Jerusalem and Zionism. He established the Egyptian Embassy in (?occupied Palestine) and the Israeli Embassy in Cairo and [words indistinct]. Anwar as-Sadat not only betrayed the Egyptian nation, but the Arab and Muslim people [words indistinct].

Treacherous Anwar as-Sadar's fate should be a lesson for leaders like Khomeyni [words indistinct].

The treacherous Anwar as-Sadat had overt relations with the occupiers of Jerusalem. But Khomeyni, despite all the facts which prove that his regime has relations with the occupiers of Jerusalem, very impudently [words indistinct] and claims to be struggling against it. [Passage indistinct].

The same imperialist hands, the same U.S. intelligence organizations that hoisted As-Sadat in the Middle East and wanted to crush the Arab liberation movement, are the same elements -- U.S. imperialism and Zionism -- which brought Khomeyni to power in Iran and [words indistinct] (?started a cancer in the area).

If the Arab umma some time ago in revolutionary Baghdad and in a large court condemned Anwar As-Sadat to death and this sentence was carried out by the hands of the revolutionary combatants of the Egyptian Armed Forces on Tuesday, in the same way the Iranian people have condemned Khomeyni and his U.S. and Israeli associates to death in their court, and this revolutionary sentence will be soon carried out by the revolutionary youths of the armed forces and by the true revolutionaries of Iran, and Khomeyni too will be buried in the grave that he himself has dug. This is what history dictates. This is the fate of all criminal, tyrannical and (?oppressive) pharaohs.

Army Urged To Follow Egypt

NC101330 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Oh men of the armed forces, valiants, combatants; oh people who have risen against tyranny; dear Iranian listeners: The revolutionary execution of As-Sadat is a great lesson. The Egyptian Armed Forces did not wait for the imperialist world devourers to determine their fate. They carried out a courageous act and put an end to the life of a person who had betrayed the Egyptian nation and the Arab nation, and who opened the hands of the United Staes and Israel in Egypt. This army is a (?true) army; an army in the service of the Egyptian nation; an army that does not give in to dictatorship so that its people will be sacrificed by the dictatorship. The armed forces acted precisely and destroyed the dictator and U.S. lackey.

Such a heroic act should be an example for all of you in the armed forces who see how the foolish dictator of Tehran is shedding the blood of your homeland's youths each moment and hour and how he does not stop the killings, executions, and massacres even for a moment. Khomeyni, too, can be sent to hell with such a praiseworthy act and after that his clergymen can be hanged from trees. Yes, you, the armed forces, whose blood is boiling because of Khomeyni's executions, have seen the best officers and your friends and comrades in arm executed by this same executioner. You know better and can act in order to end the dictatorship and the shedding of more Iranians' blood, and thus settle accounts with this anti-Iranian, anti-Islamic demon by killing him and saving your country.

Oh brothers in the armed forces, oh Iranian valiants: The Egyptian Army's execution of As-Sadat is a good example for all of you valiants of Iran who are fed up with Khomeyni's treason and crimes.

Khamene'i's Election Scorned

GF121336 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1900 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Members of Khomeyni's bloodthirsty administration are being killed by the hand of the people -- that is to say, they are being destroyed by the fire of grudges they themselves have kindled. With the exception of a number of illiterate, undeserving and troublemaking (?mullahs), there isn't one member of the Islamic Republican Party who has escaped punishment for his treachery and crimes against the Iranian homeland. The people are waiting for the moment when they will watch the dirty coffins of Khomeyni and his gang placed on the ground in the bazaars of Jamaran, Qom and Tehran. This has to be realized.

They are haunted with the idea of death. The disaster they have brought upon the Iranian people is now upon themselves. Khomeyni and his criminal gang are looking for a face-to-face confrontation with death and destruction at any moment. Every moment of their lives is psychological torture.

"Ali Khamene'i is one of the cruelest members of the Khomeyni gang which is currently experiencing this horrible nightmare. Because of his satanic qualities, Khamene'i was able to escape the blow dealt him by the Iranian people in the form of an assassination attempt. [Words indistinct] and even Khomeyni described him as "a living martyr." This is due to the fact that this mullah, Khamene'i, being Khomeyni's closest follower, is the leader of the troublemakers of the facistic and chauvinist regime imposed on Iran and the Iranian people by Ruhollah Khomeyni, who comes from Kashmir.

Khomeyni knows well that Iran's future is in the hands of the Iranian people. Nevertheless, in order to maintain the existence of his bloody administration, he has called on this fascist element, Khamene'i, to lead the bloodthirsty circles supporting him. However, the Iranians know Khamene'i well. Regardless of the different view of various organizations, movements and national groups about this fascistic and confused element, it is a fact that they all agree that Khamene'i, who was Khomeyni's choice must drink the cup of death and fly to join the Beheshtis, Raja'is, Bahonars, Qoddusis and Madanis.

Khamene'i has a philosophy of his own about the war between Iraq and Iran. He claims that continuation of the war will help strengthen the Iranian revolution and bolster recognition of it by the world masses. Khamene'i believes that only through spreading of the war can the Muslims of the world understand the nature of the Iranian revolution. I other words, he believes that only through prolongation of the war can the mullahs' administration be solidified.

Dear listeners, Khamene'i and those like him attach no importance to the war and the existing battlefronts, nor do they take the question of new fronts seriously. Khamene'i has no son to lose in the war. Nor does he have a daughter who would lose everything because of the bloody war.

It is obvious that an impostor like Khomeyni can only work with a fascist and warmongering president like Khomeyne'i. However, they do not want to hear about the explosions which take place near their homes.

'Aki Khomeyni'i, who has failed to heed to Bazargan's warnings, has grabbed the bloody sword of the Iranian shahs and the [words indistinct] to massacre the Iranian people. However, Khomeyni, Khamene'i, Kani, Montazari, [name indistinct], Shirazi, Meshkini, Musavi, Taleqani and other ayatollahs and hojjats like them must understand that their existence depends on the (?decision) of the Iranian people. The Iranian people want them removed and dumped into the garbage pit of history.

Iran and the Iranian people are there to stay. Those to be removed are members of the gang of parasites who endeavor to carry an Islamic expression (?on their ugly faces). Undoubtedly we shall witness the removal of (?these insane people) from the Iranian scene.

Execution of Students 'Horrifying'

CF131414 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1900 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the headquarters of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization in Paris has revealed yet another bloody crime committed by the Khomeyni regime. In an open letter to the International Human Rights Commission and other impartial (?organizations), the Mojahedin-e Khalq focused attention on the recent horrifying crime committed by the Khomeyni regime.

According to this organization, over 100 university students were wounded recently in demonstrations and admitted to various hospitals for treatment. However, the criminal elements of the committees and the [Islamic] Revolution Guard Corps dragged them out of the hospitals in the middle of the night and carried them off to Evin Prison, ignoring in the meantime all protests and objections by doctors and nurses. After subjecting these students -- both male and female -- to horrible torture, they executed 100 of them in Evin without trial and buried the corpses without even [words indistinct] and being shrouded -- a move that was carried out upon Khomeyni's personal orders.

According to the chief of the Khomeyni regime's horrible prisons, Mohammad Gilani [chief of Tehran revolution courts], the executions of students are not over yet. Many more of them should be executed. In Gilani's view, all of the students are corrupt on earth and therefore all have to be executed. However, the Mojahedin-e Khalq clearly noted in its open letter that the students referred to had only demonstrated in Tehran in favor of opening the universities and had made absolutely no recourse to armed action. The letter also called on the world to put an end to the bloodshed by Khomeyni's bloody axe.

Dear listeners, Khomeyni (?has mercy) for neither Iran nor the Iranian people. He has been shedding blood for nearly 3 years now. As a sadist, Khomeyni takes pleasure from shedding young people's blood.

How long will Khomeyni and his criminal band continue to maintain their bloody administration through such crimes? They may succeed in keeping the people silent for a while by creating a wave of terror, frustration, treachery and horror, but it is impossible to suppress the masses permanently through oppression, executions and torture.

Regrettably, the reactionary mullahs' administration is unable to realize this fact. It is obvious that they will become aware of the realities when they begin to account for the blood they have shed. They will have no opportunity to cry or beg for mercy when the people arise for vengence. They will not be able to escape the Iranian people's sacred clavs of anger and hatred.

COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH BULGARIAN MINISTER

JN131308 Baghdad INA in English 1200 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Oct (INA) -- Minister of Housing and Construction Muhammad Fadil Tuesday met Bulgarian Minister of Machine Building Toncho Ivanov Chakurov currently visiting Iraq.

The Two ministers viewed existing ties of cooperation between the two countries and means for promoting them, particularly in the field of housing and construction.

The Bulgarian guest expressed his country's wish to widen cooperation with Iraq as well as increasing Bulgarian establishments' contribution in implementing development projects in Iraq.

NIXON ARRIVES, MEETS KING, CROWN PRINCE

JN131940 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn received at Al-Hummar Palace this evening former U.S. President Richard Nixon. A general review was conducted of the political situation and recent developments in the Middle East region. Current world issues were also discussed.

His majesty presented an accurate analysis of the various problems and causes in the region and outlined the Jordanian point of view as well as the Arab stand on these issues.

Earlier, Crown Prince Hasan met with Mr Nixon, who arrived in Amman at noon today from Saudi Arabia on a 24-hour private visit to Jordan as part of his current tour of states.

His Majesty King Husayn hosted a dinner banquet in honor of Mr Nixon.

INFORMATION MINISTER LEAVES FOR LONDON, TALKS

JN101629 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah left Amman today on an official visit of several days to the British capital. During the visit, which comes at the invitation of the British Government, he will meet with several officials.

Talks with Carrington

JN132007 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1545 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] London, 13 Oct (PETRA) -- Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah discussed here yesterday with Lord Carrington, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, the Middle East issue and its latest developments.

Abu 'Awdah called on the British secretary to intensify efforts to come out with a unified European stand. He also called for emphasizing Arab rights to Palestine establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the region through an overall withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem.

He also called for supporting the Palestinian people's national rights as well as their right to establish their independent state on their soil under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

Lord Carrington is currently heading the EEC Foreign Ministers' Council.

PRESS ON CARTER, FORD CALL FOR PLO RECOGNITION

JN030940 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Press review]

[Text] The call by former Presidents Carter and Ford for U.S. recognition of and dialogue with the PLO and the statement by Secretary of State Haig that there has been no change in Washington's position regarding a dialogue with the PLO are the theme of today's press comments.

Under the headline "Carter and Ford, Between Statements and Practices," AR-RA'Y says: The call by former Presidents Carter and Ford for U.S. recognition of and dialogue with the PLO makes us wonder about its purport and the wisdom of its timing. When they were at the peak of power, both presidents were against recognition of and dialogue with the PLO. The bulwarks of their administrations, Kissinger and Brzezinski, were also against such recognition and dialogue. Now both former presidents and Brzezinski have suddenly realized that there is no escape from recognizing and holding a dialogue with the PLO. Is this change a return to justice or just a maneuver and an exchange of roles on the U.S. political scene to calm down Arab indignation at U.S. practices and to give the impression that these practices might change one day?

At any rate, nobody is against Carter, Ford and Brzezinski coming back to their senses, if they are indeed sincere. After all, they are leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties, which make the political decisions in Washington. But the Arabs must not give much credence to the change in attitude of these men, who are outside power, especially since their call for recognition of the PLO is not backed by real action within both houses of Congress or the U.S. Administration to achieve the recognition and dialogue they advocate.

The Arabs no longer go for sweetened statements. They count on deeds rather than words. If they are indeed sincere, Ford, Carter and Brzezinski must begin to contact the PLO in their capacity as politicians and cooperate with it to achieve U.S. recognition of and dialogue with it and also to entrench this conviction within the United States. A call which is not backed by action is no more than lipservice.

Under the headline "Washington and the Serious Game," AD-DUSTUR says: The announcement by Secretary of State General Haig that Washington has not changed its position on a dialogue with the PLO has increased our conviction that the United States is continuing its erroneous policy of not only antagonizing the Arab nation, and the Palestinians in particular, but also ignoring the facts of the conflict in the area and increasing tension and instability instead of effectively contributing to peace in the Middle East.

Instead of exploiting As-Sadat's demise to reassess its stand and adopt an even-handed policy, Washington is trying to contain the new Egyptian leadership to insure that it continues the line which led to As-Sadat's assassination, obstruct real peace efforts, keep the area in a whirlpool of anxiety and sanguinary conflict and could lead to an explosive situation.

It seems that Haig's mission in Cairo was to pave the way for more interference in Egypt's internal affairs and using As-Sadat's death as justification for military intervention and entry of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force into Egypt under the veil of joint maneuvers. Thus, Washington is tightening its hold on the new Egyptian leadership and subjugating it to U.S. policy, whose planning and implementation is shared by Israel under the strategic cooperation agreement between Washington and Tel Aviv.

Naturally, this suspicious U.S. activity and the U.S. military return to Egypt and Sudan has brought strong reaction from the USSR, which considers it a serious threat. Moscow's warning to the United States to stop playing such a dangerous game and to keep its hands off Egypt is the beginning of a serious new phase in the power struggle between the two superpowers. This struggle is bound to have negative effects on the countries of the entire region -- hence the seriousness of the U.S. game with all its overt and covert aspects. Naturally, the danger is facing all the Arab countries, which remain indifferent to all these events and developments and are unable to take any preventive action other than making denunciation statements of this or that stand and lodging complaints with the United Nations.

The Arab world is facing a decisive phase and serious challenges, which can only be tackled through a strong, unified stand and quick, decisive action to slam the door on foreign interventions and to strongly resist the dangers and ambitions threatening the countries of the area.

AR-RA'Y ON UNJUSTIFIED U.S.-ISRAELI OPTIMISM

JN120704 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 12 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] AR-RA'Y says: Before the new Egyptian regime was able to catch its breath and regain its equilibrium, which was shaken by As-Sadat's death, the United States and Israel hastened to contain it with all possible means through a series of intensive contacts with Husni Mubarak by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and enemy Prime Minister Menahem Begin. Naturally, the main purpose of these contacts was to recontain the Egyptian regime and impede all the options opened to Cairo by As-Sadat's departure, limiting them to one option: the Camp David course.

It is true that from the very beginning, Husni Mubarak and the leaders of the new regime in Egypt proclaimed their adherence to As-Sadat's course. However, it is also true that this proclamation is not enough to justify the clear optimism voiced by Washington and Tel Aviv. The recent events and clashes in some Egyptian towns and the indifferent reaction of the Egyptian man in the street to As-Sadat's assassination clearly prove that it is still early to know the course that events will take in Egypt under the new regime.

If Washington and Tel Aviv are reassured that they have succeeded in containing Husni Mubarak and the leaders of his new regime, they should also understand the fact which they insist on ignoring: Egypt, with its great people and genuine Arabism, is not subject to containment. It cannot continue in the isolation imposed upon it by the Camp David accords.

If As-Sadat's assassination was not enough to convince the United States and Israel of the impossibility of the Egyptian people's coexistence with regime that wants them to stand against their nation, the future of Egypt's free sons will dissipate all illusions and restore Egypt to its natural place in the vanguard of the Arab march to liberate all the land and regain all rights.

BEIRUT MEETING PAYS TRIBUTE TO AS-SADAT ASSASSIN

NC131913 Paris AFP in English 1853 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Beirut, 13 Oct (AFP) -- A meeting in tribute to Lieutenant Khalid Ahmad Shawqi al-Istambuli, leader of the commandos that slew Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, was held today in a western Beirut working-class district under joint control of the Palestinians and left Lebanese.

Palestinian 'Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], a leader of Fatah, told the meeting: "We are happy about the killing of As-Sadat."

He attacked French President Francois Mitterrand, his predecessor, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky for criticising the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) for rejoicing over Mr as-Sadat's death.

"Let them choke with anger," he said. "They do not know the meaning of patriotism."

He expressed hope that "the peoples of Sudan, Somalia, and the Sultan of Oman will reserve the same fate As-Sadat's for their leaders."

FRANJIYAH FAMILY MEMBER INJURED IN ZGHARTA

NC131530 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] In Zgharta, Romeo Isma'il Franjiyah was fired upon, injured, and has been taken to the hospital. This incident has created a state of tension in the area.

SNIPER FIRE, ARMED ACTIVITIES IN BEIRUT

NC131030 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Since this morning, armed foreigners have been directing sniper fire at the eastern quarters from the Sodeco up to the old commercial area. They followed this up by hurling several handgrenades on the Al-Yasu'iyah-Monot axis. Sporadic sniper fire continues in the area.

There have also been armed activities in western Beirut, where Palestinians have erected barricades and roadblocks for the funeral of Majid Abu Sharar, who was assassinated in Rome.

AL-ASAD, FRANJIYAH DISCUSS REGIONAL ISSUES

JN121512 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Latakia -- A final meeting was held here at noon today between President Hafiz al-Asad and [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister; 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for presidential affairs; Faruq ash-Shar', minister of foreign affairs; Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi, chief of staff; and Robert Franjiyah.

At the end of the meeting, Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Franjiyah talked to newsmen. Asked his assessment of talks with President Franjiyah, President Hafiz al-Asad said: Personally, I was very satisfied with my meeting with President Franjiyah. Our discussions were successful, particularly those concerning Lebanon. We were in agreement about the components of the Lebanese problem. We also discussed, among other issues, future scopes of action in the Lebanese arena.

As is our custom, we held identical views on dealing with the Lebanese issue, our precept always being that Lebanon should become healthy, thus allowing every Lebanese citizen to live in peace and tranquillity. We hope all concerned and all quarters in the Lebanese arena will work toward this. Everyone is saying: The Lebanese have had enough pain and bitterness. Thus, everyone should work to remove all the pain and bitterness of the Lebanese citizens.

Asked his assessment of the situation in the Arab region and in Arab Egypt following As-Sadat's demise, President Hafiz al-Asad said: We have expected for some time, and now even more so, the collapse of the Camp David accords and that they will become like bad checks in the present Arab reality. This is our firm conviction and the future is bound to prove its soundness.

The president was asked about the work of the Arab followup committee in Lebanon. The correspondent's question was as follows: This committee's work has been frozen for some time and none of the articles of the resolutions adopted has been implemented yet. There is also one quarter which will be harmed should accord be achieved. Will the Lebanese continue to live under the mercy of this small minority?

The president replied: We and all the good quarters in Lebanon are seeking to overcome the existing obstacles. As is known, Syria sought, during Arab League meetings, to have our Arab brothers participate with us in dealing with the Lebanese situation. We wanted to broaden the circle of participation and concern so as to have better opportunities for success. We also hope that the circle of those working for Lebanon's good in the Lebanese arena will be widened. We would like to reiterate what we have previously stated: The problem in the Lebanese arena cannot be solved without achieving accord among Lebanese quarters in the Lebanese arena. It was for this that we worked in the past and shall work in future. We believe that those who oppose the process of Lebanese accord will fail, sustain losses and be greatly disappointed.

Asked if this plotting against the September revolution would weaken after As-Sadat's death, President Hafiz al-Asad said: The United States has drawn up a wide-scale and long-range strategic plan for the area. The United States, as a superpower, will continue its efforts to implement its scheme in the area. Libya is the chief target of U.S. imperialism and Zionism. Plots will continue to be hatched against Libya. However, we believe these plots are doomed to failure as are all hostile schemes against our Arab nation.

At any rate we in Syria believe that the Arab nation is siding with us and with the Arab masses in Libya in confronting all these plots. Past plots failed against Libya and Syria as well as against other Arab countries whose policies are against the imperialist policy. Future hostile schemes will also be defeated.

Asked how he received the news of As-Sadat's death, President Hafiz al-Asad said: The matter is not that important from a personal perspective. I am not here to comment on this matter. In the past I spoke about President as-Sadat. All I can say now is that As-Sadat's deeds did not do the Arab nation any good.

The correspondent of Radio Free and Unified Lebanon asked President al-Asad to say something to the Lebanese via this radio. The president said: I have nothing to add to what I said a short while ago. In other words, we all, particularly the Lebanese, irrespective of position and responsibility, should hasten to exert sincere efforts devoid of personal interests for the sake of attaining a sincere accord based on good intentions and of eliminating the factors of evil that have caused great pains to the Lebanese for some years. In conclusion, I convey my love and greetings to all the Lebanese citizens via my friend President Sulayman Franjiyah.

Asked about Libya's efforts -- proposed by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in his speech on the 12th anniversary of the 1 September revolution -- to solve the Lebanese crisis, President Franjiyah said: In our meeting with newsmen, we asked the Lebanese people and Government to give their opinion of the proposals by the leader of the September revolution. We are still waiting. If these proposals were to be implemented, it would be for the good of Lebanon. President Franjiyah concluded his statement by saying he did not want to add anything to President Hafiz al-Asad's remarks except to convey his thanks for the warm reception and hospitality.

At the end of this press conference, President Hafiz al-Asad saw off President Sulayman Franjiyah and Robert Franjiyah. Their motorcade left for Zgharta. They were accompanied to the Latakia border by 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of presidential affairs; Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs; and Latakia Governor Mahmud Qaddur.

ATH-THAWRAH: AS-SADAT'S DEATH CHANGES NOTHING

JN110650 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 11 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "With the Egyptian People in the Battle To Topple Treason" ATH-THAWRAH says: With the downfall of traitor As-Sadat at the hands of the October war heroes, the patriotic and national forces in Arab Egypt realize that their great militant task has begun, because the execution of the head of the treason is the beginning of the road to toppling the entire traitor regime and burying the Camp David course for good, thus enabling Egypt to resume its national and pan-Arab role in the Arab arena along with its brothers in the battle for destiny against Zionism and imperialism.

The Egyptian Arab masses and national forces realize that this is the task they must settle before the traitor regime can reorganize itself and before imperialists and Zionists can entrench the Camp David course through the faces that have been prepared as treasonous substitutes of As-Sadat's treason.

Traitor As-Sadat was not along. He was the head of a regime that represented a completely treasonous course. If the glorious hands of the people had toppled the head in preparation for wiping out the entire regime, no one ignores the fact that U.S. imperialism and Zionism will escalate their conspiracies against the Egyptian people and the Arab nation to consolidate the treasonous regime, protect the continuation of the Camp David course and try to penetrate Arab ranks in order to achieve their evil objectives of imposing capitulation on Egypt and the Arab nation.

This is what As-Sadat's heir, Husni Mubarak, confirmed when he stated that the regime remains committed to the Camp David course, to the treasonous peace with the Zionist enemy and to the conspiratorial role against the Arab nation and the peoples in the region. Thus, Husni Mubarak has announced that As-Sadat's treasonous course will continue without As-Sadat. Therefore, the Egyptian national movement and the Arab nation very well realize that the execution of As-Sadat, although it was required, necessary and constituted a national and pan-Arab action, will lose its meaning if the people's death sentence on the traitor regime with all its emblems, pillars and policies is not carried out. This is the great task that the Egyptian people and their revolutionary vanguards must assume. This requires the full support of the masses of the Arab nation and Arab governments without exception.

On the Arab level, the Arab dispute with As-Sadat's regime was not a dispute between governments or persons but a dispute between partriotism and treason, between the nation and its enemies. When the heir to treason, Husni Mubarak, confirms the continuation of As-Sadat's course, he consolidates his regime's isolation on the Arab and domestic levels and remains within the framework of the treason waiting the bullets of the October war heroes.

We cannot imagine that any Arab regime can extend its hand to shake that of the heir to the treasonous regime unless this regime is also an agent regime, similar to the regimes of Qabus, Numayri and (?Barre). These regimes are shaky as a result of popular opposition and the masses will inevitably settle their accounts with them.

ATH-THAWRAH concludes: The Egyptian Arab people and their Arab nation have declared a holy war against the Camp David course because it is a treasonous course. Therefore, As-Sadat's assassination and the appearance of his follower, Husni Mubarak, will not change the Arab nation's stand or the Egyptian Arab people's stand toward the traitor regime. On the contrary, the Egyptian Arab people and the Arab masses will be more determined to pursue the holy war until this regime is toppled and Egypt returns to its people and to its Arab nation.

While blessing the upheaval of our great Arab people in Egypt, Syria reiterates its unlimited support and assistance for the Egyptian people and their nationalist forces until the battle with the traitor regime is settled in the interest of the homeland and the nation.

Further Comment

JN130925 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "America and Israel Face the Difficult Equation," ATH-THAWRAH says: The situation in Egypt augurs danger. This was what Zionist terrorist Menahem Begin said after he assessed developments in Egypt with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and the Egyptian regime's leaders following As-Sadat's death.

Naturally, the danger Begin is referring to is the upheaval of the Arab Egyptian people against the agents of Israel and the United States and their machinations, particularly the conspiratorial Camp David plot, the aggressive alliance and the attempts to impose hegemony on Egypt and the Arab region.

What happened in Egypt posed the United States and Israel the difficult equation they thought they had solved through As-Sadat's treason and his regime's capitulatory course.

They thought they had found an Arab cover, represented in As-Sadat's regime, for their expansionist and aggressive designs, using this regime as a tool to implement their plots and mislead world public opinion, particularly in the West, making them believe that by using As-Sadat's regime as a model and the Camp David accords as a course they can impose a U.S.-Israeli peace, impose their hegemony and guarantee the interests of the Western states in this region.

ATH-THAWRAH asserts that the Egyptian masses' popular reply and that of the army of the crossing places America, Israel and their agents before the difficult equation which they thought they had solved through As-Sadat's treason and prostration before imperialism and Zionism. In this equation, the Arab masses in Egypt and throughout the Arab homeland represent the side which is strongest and most capable of settling any argument. These masses have defined their stand and translated it into militant practice to escalate the struggle so as to rout the hostile imperialist-Zionist machinations and punish the agents who have turned themselves into cheap tools to implement these machinations.

The Arab nation's masses and its nationalist and progressive forces realize that U.S. imperialism has a broad and long term strategy in the region. They realize that Washington will continue to try to implementn it. However, as President al-Asad has proclaimed, the Arab masses will repulse America's plots and schemes which will be defeated by our strong will and firm determination to crush them.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: If As-Sadat's death is the beginning of the collapse of the entire regime of treason and capitulation, all indications confirm our firm conviction that the Camp David accords will collapse, becoming bad checks in Arab reality. America's frenzied attempts to continue its course and token referendums, which America encourages to contain the situation will not save the policy of treason and capitulation.

Our Arab people in Egypt expressed their opinion and passed sentence on the treasonous regime and its capitulatory policy in a popular referendum and in their own way. The Egyptian people are seeking to entrench the results of this referendum in a daily firm and stubborn struggle that will end only with the fall of the entire treasonous regime and its policy, tools and hostile schemes.

The popular upheaval in Arab Egypt's towns confirms that the masses will define the future and its eventualities.

In the column "Spotlights," ATH-THAWRAH says: Will the agents of America and Israel learn from As-Sadat's fate? In answering this question, ATH-THAWRAH says: The referendum to elect Husni Mubarak as the new president of the regime will begin in Arab Egypt today. According to this referendum, whose results are guaranteed in advance, Mubarak will tomorrow be the president of the Egyptian regime, not the Egyptian masses who have had their say and proclaimed their rejection of the continuation of the regime as soon as As-Sadat was killed and as soon as Mubarak announced that he will follow As-Sadat's footsteps and adhere to the Camp David accords and the treaty with Israel.

The Egyptian people's reply came from Cairo and Asyut where armed popular resistance continued for 30 hours and was then renewed despite a military siege and resort to the worst suppressive measures against the people.

It seems that the leaders of the Egyptian regime did not learn a lesson from the fate of As-Sadat, who ignored the will of the Egyptian masses who spewed and cast him out. Despite this, the results of his official referendums always stuck to the figure 99.9 percent.

ATH-THAWRAH says: As-Sadat's heir knows that his predecessor fell because he violated Egypt's national and pan-Arab principles and became an agent to imperialism and Zionism hostile to the Arab and world liberation movement. He also knows that Camp David means As-Sadat's association with Israel and Washington and his treason to Egypt and the Arab nation.

The Arab people in Egypt will not heed the arbitrary measures and will not accept traitors on their soil. Traitors and those who want to make themselves extensions of As-Sadat's rule and his treason should keep in mind that American and Israeli protection will not benefit them. As-Sadat's heir should remember that Israel wants to grasp the Arab homeland and occupy the whole of Egypt through the current regime.

Finally we say: Some people learn while others are overbearing and gain for themselves the fate of their predecessors.

AL-BA'TH ON EGYPTIAN REFERENDUM, MUBARAK POLICY

JN131134 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0835 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Damascus, 13 Oct (SANA) -- In today's comment, AL-BA'TH says the stands declared by Husni Mubarak, the president-designate who will be elected president of Egypt in today's bogus referendum, confirm that As-Sadat's heirs and partners in the Camp David alliance have drawn no lesson so far from the assassination of Anwar as-Sadat.

The paper adds: Mubarak, who has asserted his full commitment to the line pursued by his late boss, seems determined to stake his entire prestige on the Camp David accords. Like As-Sadat, he is staking everything on the decision of the United States which, according to his predecessor, holds 99.99 percent of the cards in any solution to the issue.

Such a stand, AL-BA'TH asserts, will not take Mubarak anywhere beyond the point reached by As-Sadat. Mubarak's fate also will be no better than that of his predecessor or any agent linked to plans hostile to the objectives of his people and the Arab nation.

The paper says that Anwar as-Sadat's death has established one fact, namely, that there can be no just and comprehensive peace in the area on Arab terms and concepts outside Egypt's normal pan-Arab status as a base for Arab steadfastness and struggle against imperialism and Zionism and their hostile plans against our nation and people's masses.

AL-BA'TH concludes by saying: The Egyptian leadership's assertion that As-Sadat's line will continue is no more than an attempt to turn the wheel backward. But this attempt is also bound to fail, because the masses of the Egyptian people have confirmed that they are capable of crushing anyone who tries to act against its will and basic policy, because it is an indivisible part of the Arab nation's masses from the [Atlantic] Ocean to the Gulf.

COMMENT ON NUMAYRI'S 'THREATS', CAIRO MEETINGS

JN131553 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is clear now -- just as clear as it used to be -- that traitor Numayri's statements and threats to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah represent an imperialist-Zionist cover for proceeding with aggression and escalating plots against fraternal Libya and our Arab people in Egypt.

The execution of the traitor As-Sadat at the hands of the heroes of the crossing was a clear warning to all the nation's enemies and a prologue to launching a comprehensive attack in order to annihilate the treasonous regime in Cairo and eliminate the entire Camp David course.

As-Sadat's absence clearly impaired our enemies' schemes. Thus, they met in Cairo to study the exacerbating situation, prevent the complete collapse of the treasonous apostate regime and make plans for a counterattack against our people in Egypt and our Arab nation's steadfastness.

Haig, Begin, Numayri and Qabus' representative did not meet in Cairo only to bury the traitor. Their primary goal was to confront the uprising of our Arab people in Egypt and make arrangements for stopping the Arab attack on the Camp David policy, its tools, symbols and foundations.

Thus it can be said that traitor As-Sadat's funeral was transformed into a conference during which the escalation of the aggression and plots against the Arab nation and the great Egyptian people was planned.

Traitor Numayri's statements and the U.S. secretary of state's announcement that wide-scale U.S.-Sudanese-Egyptian maneuvers would be carried out in Egyptian territories constitute the implementation of schemes laid down by U.S. imperialism and Zionism; namely, to launch a counterattack against Egypt and the Arab nation and attempt to save the Camp David course following the great setback it suffered with the fall of one of its ugly symbols and the uprising of our Arab Egyptian people against the treasonous apostate regime in Cairo -- whether this regime is represented by As-Sadat or his follower Husni Mubarak.

Thus, the statements by terrorist Begin, General Haig, traitor Numayri and his counterpart Mubarak on threats constitute attempts to pave the way for an imperialist-Zionist counterattack against the Egyptian people and their Arab brothers and a desperate attempt to revive Camp David and rescue the imperialist-Zionist schemes to impose hegemony from being trampled on by the Arab nation's masses.

However, the front of the imperialist-Zionist enemy and such of its agents as As-Sadat's follower Husni Mubarak, his counterpart Numayri and Qabus are miscalculating and basing their equations on false illusion. Indeed, now that they have executed the head of treason, our Arab people in Egypt will continue their victorious uprising in order to overthrow the apostate regime and purge Egypt's land of all vestiges of the Zionist and imperialist presence.

Our great people in Sudan are preparing, with all revolutionary willpower, to strew the bodies of As-Sadat's counterpart and his treasonous regime along the banks of the Nile. Furthermore, our Arab nation -- which is represented by its steadfast bastion Syria and its masses from the Ocean to the Gulf -- is taking a single-handed stand in order to repulse the vicious onslaught and the impudent conspiratorial escalation against the Arab nation and its pan-Arab presence.

As President al-Asad asserted, the Arab masses will confront the U.S. plots and schemes. Indeed, these schemes will suffer defeat in the face of our firm will and complete determination to abort them.

If the imperialist-Zionist front and its agents are under the illusion that they can protect Camp David, prevent it from collapsing and impose imperialist-Zionist hegemony over the Arab homeland, they are making a deadly mistake once again. Indeed, led by the Arab Egyptian people, the Arab nation will completely end all plots and confront the aggressive and conspiratorial escalation in the appropriate way, a way known to the peoples but forgotten by their enemies.

JERUSALEM ARABIC CITES U.S. DENIAL ON WITHDRAWAL

JN140751 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] The U.S. State Department denied yesterday that the United States had put pressure on Israel to advance its complete withdrawal from Sinai to a date prior to April 1982 as a good-will gesture toward the new Egyptian president, Husni Mubarak.

State Department spokesman Dean Fischer denied the existence of a program to expedite the timetable in this respect. Fischer's statement was a clarification of one by Secretary of State Alexander Haig on a U.S. morning television program yesterday that the United States is currently trying to give new impetus to the Camp David process.

Fischer said he did not know if the subject of expediting the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Sinai was discussed in the meeting held last Saturday in Cairo between Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Alexander Haig.

JERUSALEM ARABIC ON REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE

JN130705 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan reaffirmed last night that the United States will adhere to its stand of not negotiating with the PLO unless that organization recognizes Israel's right to exist. President Reagan was answering a question posed to him at the White House regarding remarks made by former U.S. Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford saying that the United States should eventually negotiate with the PLO to achieve peace in the Middle East.

President Reagan added that the United States has never refused to hold a dialogue with the PLO on condition that that organization recognizes Israel's right to exist as a state. He was speaking at a press conference following his return to the White House from Camp David, where he spent the weekend.

The U.S. President said that the United States is seeking to expedite the shipment of arms to Egypt and Sudan. Answering a question on whether the United States will send military forces to Sudan to protect it from a potential attack by Libya, President Reagan explained that Washington does not intend to involve American soldiers in military operations.

Answering another question on why the United States has not stopped importing oil from Libya as a result of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's support for terrorist organizations, President Reagan said: If the United States took such a step, some other state would buy Libyan oil.

President Reagan reiterated the U.S. Administration's stand calling on Congress to approve the AWACS deal to Saudi Arabia.

PRESS REVIEWS CARTER, FORD REMARKS, EGYPT

TA140722 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0440 GMT 14 Oct 81

[From review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] HATZOFE says that just as Israel had on earlier occasions made it clear to the late President as-Sadat that united Jerusalem -- both parts of it -- is the capital of Israel, so it must repeat this and clarify it to President-elect Mubarak. These clarifications are particularly important now, before the last stage of the evacuation of the Sinai is completed. If Mr Mubarak has doubts on the longevity of peace, Israel, too, should draw the conclusions from these doubts.

The Jerusalem POST writes that Mubarak used, in his eve-of-referendum address, expressions that fall only a little short of full-fledged Arab rejectionist phraseology. What Mr Mubarak and his close political advisers must certainly know is that such political phrases are not only incompatible with the Camp David peace process, but in fact preempt it.

Commenting on the remarks made by the former U.S. presidents, the newspaper says that there can be no doubt that, once the Palestinians themselves show some reason and agree to negotiate with Israel, Jerusalem can also be expected to come forward with reasonable solutions.

DAVAR writes that one can sympathize with the former presidents' longings for the limelight of the political arena, but not the wisdom that is supposed to be at the bottom of their activities. President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig hurried to express their reservations about Mr Carter's and Mr Ford's statements demonstrating support for future contacts between Israel and the PLO. However, these statements leave a bitter taste in the mouth, as though they were affirming that the PLO has first murdered and then inherited the victim's possessions.

'AL HAMISHMAR says that the Israeli Government can protest the declarations made by the former presidents and be satisfied with President Reagan's announcement taking exception with it. However, this does not obviate the possibility that sooner or later the United States, too, will begin talks with 'Arafat. There is but one way to neutralize the PLO, but the Likud government has been evading and ignoring it, as the paper puts it, in consistency worthy of a more worthwhile cause. Had Israel been able to begin a true and sincere dialogue with the Palestinians and the representatives of the Judaea and Samaria inhabitants to find a solution to their national problem, it would perhaps have been able to deprive the PLO of its presumption to be the exclusive representative of the Palestinian people. A just solution of the Palestinian problem which takes Israel's defense problems into account is the most effective weapon against the PLO in its present form.

HA'ARETZ writes that for the moment one can assume that the Soviets will be properly impressed by the determination showed by the United States in Cairo and will not strive to create a crisis. At the same time, they will likely try to examine the situation in Egypt. It will be surprising if As-Sadat's demise does not raise hopes of increasing their chance of again winning influence in the land of the Nile, one way or the other, in this new epoch.

Press Discusses Autonomy

TA140927 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] MA'ARIV writes that the new Egyptian president ought to know that the surest way to foil the autonomy deliberations is by making ultimatums -- like demands on Jerusalem. Mubarak is trying to strengthen his rule and that is why he had asked the United States to pressure Israel. He knows that a majority of 99 percent in a plebiscite is nevertheless no guarantee against subversion by small fanatic groups.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT asks whether the government wants to continue to lull Israel's public, or perhaps it will raise the suspicion that something has changed in Egypt and that the new president's more instransigent positions should get a reaction.

Arabic Service's Survey

JN140845 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 14 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] HATZOFE comments on the statement by Husni Mubarak in which he said that the achievement of peace between Egypt and Israel depends on the extent of U.S. pressure on Israel. The paper says: Such a statement is not in line with the policy pursued by the late Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, who announced upon signing the Camp David accords that there would be no more wars. The papers asks: Can Husni Mubarak's statement be construed as a deviation from the As-Sadat policy?

HATZOFE adds: The peace process between Egypt and Israel is not based on any external conditions, but on complete confidence between the parties which signed the peace treaty. Without this confidence and mutual understanding on continuing the peace process, the peace treaty becomes in doubt. Therefore, what is needed is not pressure, but mutual understanding and sincerity.

The paper continues: Israel, which paid a heavy price for peace, is interested in implementing the peace treaty, but not under external pressure. These clarifications are very important, especially in the current circumstances before completing the IDF's withdrawal from the Sinai. HATZOFE says: If Mubarak doubts that peace between Israel and Egypt will last long, then Israel must also make the necessary conclusions from such doubts.

'AL HAMISHMAR comments on the statements by former U.S. Presidents Ford and Carter on the need for a U.S. dialogue with the PLO. The paper says: These two presidents could have pursued such a policy under their administrations, however, they did not, fearing Israeli opposition.

The paper adds: Indeed, President Ronald Reagan saw fit to immediately respond to such statements which affect U.S. policy toward the PLO. The president said that the United States will not hold any talks with the PLO unless it first recognizes Israel's right to exist.

'AL HAMISHMAR says: Notwithstanding President Reagan's statement, Israel is dutybound to view these facts without illusions. The Washington POST's welcoming of the Ford-Carter statements and the issuance of other unofficial reaction indicate that the idea of a U.S. dialogue with the PLO is gaining support. It seems that 'Arafat himself knows what is going on in the United States in this respect and is trying to consolidate this idea by making vague statements. For instance, Japanese circles claim that Yasir 'Arafat has stated in closed meetings that Israel does not recognize the PLO while that organization recognizes Israel.

'AL HAMISHMAR calls on Israel to hold real positive talks with the Palestinians and their respresentatives on the West Bank to find a solution to what it terms their national [qawmiyah] problem. If Israel had done that, it would have prevented the PLO claim that it is the sole respresentative of the Palestinian people.

The paper says: The achievement of a just solution to the Palestinian problem and showing concern toward Israeli security problems is the only potent weapon against the PLO in its current form.

Commenting on the same subject, HATZOFE says: The decision by Ford and Carter to make their statement about the need for a U.S. dialogue with the PLO at this particular time when the PLO is openly rejoicing over As-Sadat's death is considered an encouragement of that organization's policy. Therefore, Ford and Carter are not contributing to the promotion of peace, on the contrary, they are encouraging those elements opposing the current efforts to achieve peace between Israel and the Arab states.

The paper wonders: Is it not time the Arab world reconsidered its position to put an end to encouraging the leaders of terrorism in the world? Do they forget the close cooperation between Yasir 'Arafat and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, who has designated himself the leader of terrorism in the world?

IDF RADIO INTERVIEWS CHIEF OF STAFF EYTAN

TA131231 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1105 GMT 13 Oct 81

[IDF Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan interviewed by Tzvi Shapira, date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Chief of Staff, Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan, Egyptian President as-Sadat was buried last Saturday: Beyond the grief over the death of the first leader of an Arab country to have made peace with Israel, do you think a new situation has been created in our relations with Egypt?

[Answer] As far as one can gather from the behavior and the declarations to date, for the moment there are no grounds to think that there is any change in that policy of peace.

[Question] Is there, nevertheless, different deployment activity in the IDF than earlier?

[Answer] If we change our deployment, the reasons would be different. They will be connected to the deed, but will be different, because that act of the murder of As-Sadat might arouse other extremist countries, or terrorism. This issue of increasing extreme reactions in other countries is registered by us and if necessary, we also change things or take measures.

[Question] There still is no quiet inside Egypt and afterward there was some disorder in various places there. Do you estimate that this was an isolated act, or does it have implications on everything that is taking place in Egypt?

[Answer] At the moment, I do not have sufficient data to be able to say whether this act was part of a general, comprehensive network or an individual act. I do not have sufficient information to assess this right now.

[Question] Who do you believe stood behind the assassination?

[Answer] This, too, is difficult to determine at this point. All sorts of organizations and names of organizations -- some of which might be fictitious -- have been trying to assume responsibility for it or present themselves as the perpetrators of a new trend. We do not have the capability to tell right now, according to the date we possess, who exactly was behind that deed or the ramifications in the future.

[Question] Do you believe the assassination will affect other Arab countries by way of radicalization?

[Answer] It may have an impact in the way of disquiet in countries like Jordan or Saudi Arabia.

[Question] What do you think is the process now taking place in the Arab countries in terms of the global strategic sense insofar as the West-East orientation is concerned and the internal Islamic assault against the Arab countries, including what happened in Iran?

[Answer] In my opinion, it is impossible to set a clear line of processes in the Arab world, just as it was impossible to predict that Iraq would attack Iran and that the war would extend for more than a year now. It was impossible to assess, as a trend, that the very good relations between Jordan and Syria would turn into near war between the two. I can thus go from the country to the next and underline the fact that what characterizes the Arab world is instability as well as unforeseen processes that occur rather quickly. If this line of thought is accepted, then the event in Egypt could have heavy impact in many ways on many countries, on the Palestinians, the Libyans, the Saudis and the Sudanese with extremist elements -- out of their own interests -- trying to either freeze or stir up such moves. The external forces are, for the most part, the two big blocs: The West has a certain interest, and the East has one that usually conflicts with the West's.

[Question] Can you point to any impact on the murder and the events following it inside Egypt on the IDF pullback from the Sinai?

[Answer] No. As long as the peace process proceeds as it should and according to the agreement, there is no reason that the evacuation of the Sinai should not be carried out as planned, agreed upon and signed.

[Question] You have just returned from a visit to the U.S. Armed Forces. What is your main impression from the visit?

[Answer] The visit included meetings, tours, talks and deliberations in very many fields and it is impossible to say that I got this or another impression. I was impressed differently on each issue.

[Question] In that case, let me then ask you how you assess today -- after having seen it and been there -- the U.S. ability to intervene in a crisis that might evolve in the Middle East?

[Answer] The U.S. point of view regarding needs and capability is different from ours. We use other terms, and we are a small country whose problems are on our borders; whereas the United States is a superpower whose problems are different both in terms of time, area and responsibility. In my opinion, the United States has been building itself toward a certain activity -- and it makes no difference right now what kind of activity, whether diplomatic or military -- in accordance with its interests and the responsibility it has regarding the entire world. I believe the United States can realize its interests any way it chooses.

[Question] This, perhaps, is an answer that does not fully harmonize with what happened in Iran when the United States tried to free its hostages, or what happened in Afghanistan when the Soviets invaded it. Have these events created a new situation in the United States involving a new way of thinking and have they prepared the tools for swifter action?

[Answer] The raid to save the hostages was not successful for technical reasons. Had the hitches -- which could have happened to anyone in a similar situation -- not occurred, the situation could have been totally different. I am not sure it was or is now in U.S. interest to fight the Soviets in Afghanistan. I am not sure. U.S. calcultations are varied, and that is why these two cases should not be taken as an indication of future U.S. activity anywhere in the world.

[Question] But did you feel that there is a change in the way the United States regards the need to intervene swiftly? Has it prepared for such an eventuality to the extent desirable?

[Answer] One could say there is a change in the approach to the way the United States will, in the future, be able to protect its interests anywhere in the world.

[Question] Can you relate your impressions from the visit to that force?

[Answer] I felt that the force is quickly being established, and clear and detailed goals are being defined for it. In my opinion that force will be effective, but it is still in the building stages I do not think it is yet in the shape the United States would like it to be, but soon that force, from a U.S. standpoint, will be able to carry out its missions as defined by the United States.

[Question] How have the U.S. Armed Forces reacted to Israel's proposals, as formulated by the prime minister and the defense minister in their latest visit to the United States, regarding strategic cooperation?

[Answer] I think one can sense in the armed forces understanding and agreement as well as shared views with us on these major issues.

[Question] One suggestion raised regarding strategic cooperation was for Israel to provide the U.S. Army with the capability of arming here, after arriving by plane through an aerial bridge or airlift, later to depart from here and intervene where U.S. interest dictates. Israel will similarly supply an aerial umbrella. Does such a scenario seem realistic to you?

[Answer] The issue of emergency storage depots on Israeli soil as proposed was not only offered to the United States for use, but also for IDF use in times of emergency so that we do not have to rely on supply by air or by sea, or on any kind of constant supply from the outside in times of a crisis, because such a connection might be cut for all sorts of reasons whether by sea or by air. This was the original proposal that was discussed. It was mentioned that if a state of emergency or crisis develops, the United States will be able to use equipment in those arsenals for its own use. So far as I know, no suggestion has been made that the IDF fight to achieve or maintain U.S. interests.

[Question] This is precisely one of the arguments raised against this concept of strategic cooperation, that it would ultimately force the IDF to fight for causes whose interest it would be difficult to determine. How do you see it?

[Answer] I see it as it was presented by our statesmen in the talks and as I know the basic intent of these proposals to be.

[Question] Another argument voiced on this issue in the course of the public debate that followed was that such cooperation will limit Israel's freedom of action to pursue its own political or strategic goals.

[Answer] I think this connection is unfounded and Israel, as far as I know, will not take measures that might limit its freedom of action as it conceives it.

[Question] To get back to your U.S. visit: You said it involved many fields. I understand that you were also shown the MX-1 tank, the newest in the U.S. Armed Forces. Are we interested in that tank?

[Answer] We are interested in all technological innovations in means of warfare, and that tank is an interesting tank and we are interested in the technology involved in it and its advantages in order to be able to form on opinion on it in the future.

[Question] How do you compare it to the Merkava developed here?

[Answer] I think that today's Merkava and the future Merkava will not be inferior to that tank.

[Question] Is there any other field you encountered in your trip that you can tell us about?

[Answer] I visited a training camp and observed very good training methods and training installations. We have a lot to learn from the United States in this area. We will adopt whatever can be adopted, but this depends very largely on the expense involved, and on its adaptability to the nature of our army. However, the United States is highly advanced in this field.

[Question] To sum up the visit: Do the commanders of the U.S. Armed Forces share your views on the U.S. predicament in the Middle East? Do they conceptualize the processes occurring here and the U.S. and Israeli strategic requirements like you?

[Answer] I did not discuss their situation in the Middle East with them. They do not have to ask me how they fare here in the region, nor would I presume to be able to analyze their predicament. We exchanged views on the situation in the Middle East and on what is happening there or might happen, as a result of analyzing the present. On this we were of one opinion.

[Question] I understand that most of them are familiar with the IDF and have even visited there. How do they view the IDF? What is their evaluation of it?

[Answer] They esteem the IDF as an excellent, outstanding army with an effective and realistic fighting capability. In many areas they take us as an example. This does not mean that everything they see here that they like can likewise be implemented there, or that they want to do so, and this is because their nature is different and their problems are different. They should not copy things, nor do they like to do so. However, their impression of the IDF is very good, excellent.

[Question] A few days ago a missile boat strayed off course and went aground on the Saudi coast. Are there any conclusions yet regarding the reasons for this?

[Answer] A commission of inquiry has been appointed and I have not yet received its report.

[Question] But so far, from what you know, do you think....

[Answer, interrupting] What I know is what I know from haphazard debriefings. Apparently the drift was a result of a technical hitch in navigational equipment. But I am saying that this is apparently the reason because it is still under investigation.

[Question] What happened in the course of the salvage operation? I understand it was a complicated process that took 62 hours.

[Answer] Salvaging a beached missile boat is complicated and the duration -- 62 hours -- was called for as a result of the fact that it was impossible right from the start to assess how to salvage the boat. In such a case, one has to try to examine various ways and do things that you learn in the course of the trial, which in this case was a salvage attempt, and could use other methods in a different case. That is why it took as long as it did.

[Question] I understand there was an agreement [haskama] between us and the Saudis regarding the salvage. What made it possible?

[Answer] There was no agreement between us and the Saudis. Instead, contacts were held through the United States, and the Saudis accepted the defense minister's announcement that we are determined to salvage the missile boat and that they should not interfere as we had no malicious intent against Saudi Arabia, and yet were determined -- meaning even if this called for use of force -- to defend the missile boat. I do not know whether this was why the Saudis agreed or if there was any other reason, but this was clearly stated: We will salvage the missile boat and will use force if the salvage operation is disturbed.

[Question] Let us move to a painful subject that crops up periodically, and it has to do with cuts in the defense budget. I understand we are in the midst of such a process. Where will the main damage be, as you see it?

[Answer] We are in the midst of deliberating on and examining the implications of cuts in various fields, and it is still too early to know the impact.

[Question] What directives did you issue to the team drawing up the list of items that will be affected?

[Answer] They are to establish the order of priorities which even in this case of cuts has not changed. The defense minister has approved our priorities and we have been allocating resources accordingly.

[Question] Do we already know certain components that will be cut?

[Answer] In general, one could say that the entire area of army activity will bear the brunt of the cut, to a greater or a lesser degree. Those who will suffer more or less will be determined according to the order of priorities and naturally according to the situation around us. We may have to view various issues somewhat differently now.

[Question] As part of these budget cutting activities, has the IDF prepared for substantial savings in various areas that you can point to, saving that would prevent cuts?

[Answer] The IDF has been taking energetic economy measures for some years -- 3 years, or at least since I became chief of staff -- in which very energetic activity has been taking place. This is for two reasons: First it is necessary to save and not spend wildly; secondly, when resources are limited it is necessary to examine repeatedly where it is possible to cut, where there is unjustified spending. This way it is possible to limit the damage of budget cuts. I believe the IDF can serve as an example in its economy measures.

[Question] In your television interview you said that the IDF is currently far larger than the army we had during the Yom Kippur war, and is also much better in terms of fighting capability. Have we not grown too large in certain fields?

[Answer] The growth of an army is determined by a few things: First of all the threat: What threat must we face now or in the future. Second is capability, resources -- economic and manpower resources. These components of capability will never match the degree of requirement, and in a country like ours it is therefore necessary to improvise military answers to the dimensions of the threat all around.

[Question] What do you see as being such improvisation?

[Answer] It is area defense. Area defense is an improvisation and had we been able to do without area defense and only have an army, a large, regular sophisticated army, we would not need area defense. It is an improvisation. A large reserve-force army is an improvisation. Even though this word is not often used. If this country had unlimited resources it would not have needed reserve duty and would have maintained a regular army 3 to 10 times larger. And so on, you can find many additional examples.

In Israel, in the IDF and the defense establishment these so-called improvisations provide an answer on the one hand to the threat and on the other hand to our capability.

[Question] In your estimation, has the energetic development of area defense proved useful and successful?

[Answer] In theory, yes, but it has not yet had to be tested.

(Question] But in training and exercises it can be tested.

[Answer] Definitely yes.

[Question] What role do you envision for area defense within the overall IDF defense system?

[Answer] Almost like that of a regular army.

[Question] Can you imagine a situation in which a settlement is defending itself as an outpost? With all its attendant implications?

[Answer] Certainly. They have the manpower, the arms and the training as well as the fortifications and I regard them as a regular army, nearly on the level of a regular army in terms of swiftness of action, motivation and capability.

[Question] Has the IDF also taken organizational actions that would make this possible, such as releasing soldiers from other reserve units and transferring them to the reserve unit of the place where they live?

[Answer] Definitely.

[Question] Do you see a difference in this type of area defense between cities and moshavim and kibbutzim?

[Answer] Yes, there is a difference. There are no cities actually on the border whereas rural settlement -- primarily kibbutzim -- can be found there. This explains the difference. Bet She'am and Qiryat Shemona are prepared for defense even though they are far from the defense line.

They are nevertheless organized -- Bet She'am to a greater degree, Qiryat Shemona somewhat less. I definitely regard the large settlements, the cities or towns, as contributing to this on a lower order of priorities because they are not located on the border. The kibbutzim and moshavim in the vicinity of the area of contact are in my opinion far better organized than in the past in all the areas that should make them able to defend themselves and help the army defend that front.

[Question] Do we thus not lose good power, giving it up to the assaulting forces?

[Answer] We are not losing it. These good men will be in fighting positions within an hour or two and will immediately be helpful there, if the front is under fire, whereas it might take too long to prove their contribution in their own units. That is why we decided that if a front is in danger, these men will first of all contribute all they can wherever they are. As soon as the danger is removed, they will shift to their units, This does not harm the excellent operational units' capability.

[Question] You mentioned Qiryat Shemona, and did not get to an additional problem that involves our current defense in the north. The terrorists in Lebanon have recently demonstrated their power in a military maneuver. They claimed they are stronger and also possess heavy arms today. How do you view the continued quiet along the northern border?

[Answer] The terrorists' effort to turn into a regular army has been intended for a long time. A shift from guerrilla activity that has failed, to a supposedly organized activity is something that should give them greater self-confidence, give them a greater feeling of strength. But they cannot endanger us in any way.

[Question] Do you believe that the quiet along the northern border will continue?

[Answer] It is very difficult to provide a sound estimation. Perhaps what happened in Egypt will have an influence on the terrorists in Lebanon and on their activity. This is possible, and only time will tell.

[Question] Recently, a process of erosion in the positions of the Christians in Northern Lebanon has been marked. Do you believe this process will continue, and will it also affect cooperation between us and the Christians in southern Lebanon?

[Answer] Such a process took place last spring when Syrian missiles were in the Al-Biqa' area and the Syrian helicopters were downed and the Syrians ascended the Sannin Hills ridge and that process is not felt in the area now. What the Syrians achieved then has partially remained in their hands, and partially not. In my opinion, the Syrians will be inclined to erode the Christians position, but here they have a problem of opposition on the one hand and the weather on the other -- winter is approaching. Also they have doubts regarding what reaction we will take to such moves. Clearly everything that takes place with the Christians in the north has a bearing on the Christians in the south, but the latter share the border with us and therefore their capability is different. I do not think they have any alternative, for instance, the Christians have no way of negotiating with the terrorists and integrating in the overall Lebanese system in southern Lebanon. This is inconceivable at the moment and does not seem to be possible.

Israel has a most vital interest in southern Lebanon and in the north too, but, especially because of the pressure that can be directly effected upon our borders, and today that pressure is directed or, rather, was directed in the past -- it is calm now, nobody is shooting -- at the Christians, who defended themselves very well without help, we shall continue helping them. In terms of morale, they have the problem of maintaining a link with their state and homeland. Their morale is being affected by the fact that their country had been conquered by the Syrians and is to a large extent being controlled by the terrorists. This is something that cannot be dismissed. I think that by dint of existing circumstances they will continue to persevere.

[Question] It has been decided recently to transfer the Military Government to civilians -- the Military Government over citizens in the areas of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip -- to civilians, who will effect the activities and fulfill the functions with which IDF officers had been charged. Is there a security significance to that decision? Will this in any way make things more difficult for the IDF?

[Answer] A series of discussions will be held on this proposal and its implications will be examined. In my opinion, this will not make things more difficult for the IDF and, to the extent that I am familiar with the proposal and the manner of activities it entails, the IDF will be able to fulfill its functions properly. That is to say, the safeguard security, and the functions of the military government will be able to continue without any disruption or essential change in the goals.

[Question] Do you view it as a positive step that IDF officers meet less, supervise less and have less control over the Arab civilians?

[Answer] It is not a matter of officers meeting or doing anything. It is a more substantive matter, namely how the military government is presented and represented before the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. I have said that all this will be discussed and I hope the correct conclusions are reached. I do not think there should be any substantial difference as a result of this proposal, but this is all I can say before the deliberations take place and opinions are voiced.

JERUSALEM ARABIC NOTES UPI POLL ON AWACS DEAL

JN130704 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] U.S. Republican Senator Larry Pressler, who opposes the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia, last night proposed supplying Israel with a radar network and modern electronic jamming equipment in return for the deal with Saudi Arabia in order to enable Israel to defend itself against the modern equipment on the AWACS planes.

Senator Pressler, chairman of the Arms Control Subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee in the U.S. Senate, and Republican Senator Rudy Boschwitz are the strongest objectors to the AWACS deal within President Reagan's Republican Party. They were among the first to submit a draft resolution to the U.S. Senate proposing to veto the delivery of AWACS to Saudi Arabia.

A UPI poll conducted 2 days ago shows that 54 of the 100 U.S. senators oppose or lean against the AWACS deal; 30 senators support it and 16 are still vacillating.

LIBYA

SPOKESMAN DENIES PART IN AS-SADAT KILLING

LD140838 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0726 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Oct (KUNA) -- A senior Libyan official, in a statement published today, stressed that his country had no direct or indirect role in the assassination of the late Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, whose peace policy toward Israel resulted in the total estrangement of the two countries.

The official, 'Abd al-Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee of the Peoples Foreign Liaison Bureau, or head of the Foreign Affairs Department, said in an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM: "We had no role, although we have always (?adopted) the line which says that As-Sadat's policy was wrong and was a policy of betrayal to the Arab nation." He added: "Getting rid of President as-Sadat was the result of Arab and local collaboration within Egypt, as everyone knows the path followed was that of betrayal of the Arab nation and the causes of the Arab nation."

Al-'Ubaydi said: "There is no truth" in the accusations leveled at Libya of supporting the assassins of As-Sadat and of being behind the assassination and he pointed out that "the opposition to As-Sadat's regime was responsible for the assassination."

The Libyan official said that what occurred in Egypt "was an attempt to end its specific political line and shift it to another policy, and what happened confirms the faith of the Egyptian people in their Arabism, their belonging to the Arab nation and their stand by the side of the Arab nation."

Al-'Ubaydi expects the incoming Egyptian Government to face the difficulties which faced As-Sadat's government "in the Arab and local spheres, if it follows the same policy pursued by As-Sadat."

He said: "It is for the new government of Mubarak to choose to rejoin the Arab nation and the Arab ranks and to ignore and eliminate the treacheries of As-Sadat, or to follow the same path and find the same difficulties."

Al-'Ubaydi denied the existence of any Libyan intention to interfere in Egypt's internal affairs. He said: "What happened is a matter for the Egyptian people and the Egyptian Armed Forces."

JANA DERIDES EGYPTIAN STATEMENT ON EXPLOSIONS

LD132008 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1905 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Oct (JANA) -- The Egyptian Interior Ministry issued a communique which was broadcast by Cairo radio at 1500 today, Jamahiriyah time, saying that two parcels had exploded among other parcels taken from a Maltese airliner coming from Tripoli -- or so the Egyptian Interior Ministry alleged.

The communique said that three soldiers of the central security forces who were near the aircraft, together with a worker from the aircraft services staff, were injured. The JANA political editor has derided this communique, pointing out that the allegations it contains are just hypocrisy and blatant lies, the fact being that since the disgraceful visit by As-Sadat to occupied Jerusalem in November 1977, the Jamahiriyah has adopted an energetic policy, to which it has adhered, of stopping all flights of its airliners to Egypt and banning any dealing with foreign airliners flying to Egypt.

While it is true that the Egyptian authorities have something to hide now that it is faced with a deterioration in public security, nevertheless they cannot, through their misleading methods, hide the truth and make anyone believe this lie. The authorities should have told the truth to the Egyptian people instead of publishing misleading reports and indulging in hypocrisy by accusing others.

The truth of the matter, which is implicitly explained by the communique of the Egyptian Interior Ministry, is that a revolutionary act was carried out against the authorities and that this was conducted by Egyptians rejecting the regime and the line of capitulation, similar in nature to the other operations that occurred in Giza, Shabrah, Dairut, and Zamalek.

DELEGATE TO UN ANSWERS U.S. ON TERRORISM

NC122212 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 2130 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] The U.S. delegation insolently attacked the Libyan Arab people during the UN General Assembly meeting this morning. The U.S. delegation reiterated the imperialist allegations which accuse the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah of practicing terrorism.

The Libyan Arab delegate refuted the U.S. accusations, indicating that the Jamahiriyah enjoys great esteem and the UN organization testifies to this. He said that the U.S. delegation's attack in such a manner constitutes a new phenomenon in international relations and a departure from international norms. He said the United States is behind all the problems in the world and it attacks the people of the Jamahiriyah because they are against the racist regimes and give unlimited support to the Palestinian people's struggle and the world liberation movements, because they are against the use of the right of veto and against the obstruction of the disarmament talks and because they support reaching an agreement on the Law of the Sea.

The Libyan Arab delegate explained that the United States speaks about terrorism while it is the leader of world terrorism and that the U.S. crimes in Cuba, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Chile and Hiroshima are the best testimony to this. He indicated that the attack on the Gulf of Sidra is the closest proof we present to the world about U.S. terrorism.

The Libyan Arab delegate's reply was met with acclaim by the delegations participating in the meetings of the 36th session of the UN General Assembly.

NUMAYRI 'INFLICTED BY STRAIN OF MADNESS'

NC140718 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Summary] In an interview with the AN-NAHAR newspaper in Beirut, "the Sudanese ruler" has stated that he will "transfer the battle to Libya." He added: "I feel apprehensive as long as Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is alive."

Numayri, in a state of delirium following the shock he sustained after the killing of As-Sadat, said he might personally carry out an operation in Tripoli or Benghazi. He added: "I want to die."

The Sudanese ruler said he sees no harm in meeting with the Israelis and expressed the hope that the United States would help him achieve his aims against Libya.

The Sudanese ruler was terribly enraged when the AN-NAHAR correspondent asked him if he was embarrassed because he is the only Arab leader who attended As-Sadat's funeral and expressed his support for the "stable of David" agreements and the alliance with the Zionist enemy. He said he would not follow the example of the Steadfast Front leaders. He added: "What As-Sadat did was right."

He said he wished Al-Qadhdhafi would die and he also wished he could fight the armed Libyans.

Western diplomats at the United Nations have said Numayri was doubtless "inflicted by a strain of madness or else he was smoking hashish." They added that he is digging his own grave.

LARGE NUMBER OF EGYPTIAN OFFICERS ARRESTED

NC121936 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] A large number of armed forces officers have been arrested in Cairo and a number have been transferred to administrative posts. This action comes within the first officially announced arrest operation among the ranks of the army. The revolutionary vanguards of the army, in the name of the Egyptian people, carried out the death sentence passed on traitor As-Sadat by a firing squad.

Reports say that some 200 to 300 officers have been arrested. However, the official Egyptian quarters have only announced that 18 officers have been (?transferred) to purely administrative posts.

'POPULAR REVOLUTION' IN EGYPT ESCALATING

NC132215 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 2130 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Within the framework of the escalating popular revolution in Egypt, the Egyptian Interior Ministry admitted in a statement this afternoon that the Egyptian revolutionaries attacked Cairo airport with bombs. Some of the central security men were injured in this attack.

Armed battles broke out in Al-Jizah area this morning. The Egyptian Interior Ministry said that the battles were violent. Some members of the revolutionary force were arrested. The Egyptian Interior Ministry admitted that the armed clashes extended to four governorates in Upper-Egypt--Asyut, Suhaj, Al-Minya and Qina.

In a dispatch from the Egyptian capital, the FINANCIAL TIMES correspondent reports that a large number of officers were killed in Cairo when the police forces moved to disperse a number of the revolutionary forces after the evening prayers yesterday.

Bitter fighting took place at midnight yesterday between the revolutionary force and the policemen in Az-Zamalik suburb, where high class Egyptians live. The Yugoslav news agency TANJUG said the shooting continued throughout the night in this suburb.

The official referendum on nominating Husini Mubarak to the post of president of the republic took place today under the muzzles of guns and machineguns. Armed policemen mounted intensified patrols in the streets when the Egyptians were casting their votes.

REUTERS reports that the referendum took place amidst threats to open fire at once at anyone who carried out unusual activities. The polling boxes were opened a few hours after the outbreak of a battle in the pyramids suburb in Al-Jizah Governorate. Machineguns, automatic rifles and handgrenades were used in this battle.

The city of Asyut, the regional capital of Upper Egypt, is still under armed siege. The citizens are staying in their homes. A REUTERS correspondent has said thousands of policemen are laying a siege on the citizens.

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS EVALUATES 'NEW CIRCUMSTANCES'

LD140508 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0215 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress has held an emergency session to evaluate and examine the new circumstances in Egypt and the Arab homeland and the programs to bolster and stand in solidarity with the struggle of the Egyptian people and its national progressive forces for the overthrow of the regime and the restoration of Egypt to its vanguard position and role in leading the national progressive struggle in the Arab homeland. The session ended in Ash-Shati' Hotel in Tripoli yesterday evening.

The secretary general of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress, 'Umar al-Hamdi, began his speech by welcoming the participants. He said: What has happened in Egypt requires us to take a calm and objective stand. The execution of As-Sadat was a revolutionary act which expressed the will of the masses of the Arab nation inside Egypt and outside it. It is the beginning of the end of As-Sadat's regime, which will not end until its symbols have been completely eliminated, its institutions destroyed and its political line liquidated. Execution by shooting is the destiny of all traitors and agents like As-Sadat, Numayri, Qabus, Barre and others.

He said the liquidation of the regime is a national task, not just an Egyptian task. Therefore, a great many immediate and pressing tasks are awaiting the Egyptian patriotic movement and the whole of the Arab national liberation movement with the Arab People's Congress at its forefront.

He added that there is a pressing need to deepen popular awareness and escalate combative activities among the Egyptian masses in order to prevent any attempt by the regime to establish itself and resume the course of its economic and social policies and alliance with U.S. imperialism and Israel. He said that creating suitable circumstances for that could be, in our view, accomplished on two levels: first by building the internal popular national front opposed to the regime on sound bases and establishing the strongest combative and democratic ties between all its factions; second, by developing the work of the various national movement groups, forces and organizations.

The brother secretary general of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress added: The tasks of the Arab national liberation movement are no less important than the tasks of the Egyptian national movement. We must continue the Arab and international blockade of the Egyptian regime until the overthrow of the stable David agreement. He said As-Sadat's regime was shaken after the death of its chief and we must bloc the path of Arab reaction allied to As-Sadat's regime, like the regime of the agent Numayri, which might find in the overthrow of the symbol of treason its opportunity to resume relations with the Egyptian regime on the basis of the propsed alternatives to the stable David agreement.

He said that the bullets which were fired to stop the traitor from going too far in his treason have opened the door to possibilities of change in Egypt. They were an expression of how aware Egyptians have become of the danger of the path pursued by As-Sadat.

He added that the revolutionary forces which fired those bullets gave us a new intentive to intensify the struggle inside and outside Egypt and restore Egypt to its natural position in the forefront of the Arab national liberation struggle as it was in the days of the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir.

The delegations participating in the opening session of the emergency meeting of the Arab People's Congress Permanent Secretariat made speeches condeming the recent U.S. imperialist threats and its intervention in the affairs of Egypt. They stressed that As-Sadat's death is the beginning of a popular revolution in Egypt to overthrow the regime of treason and capitulation.

AL-HUMAYDI RETURNS FROM ALGERIA AFTER TUNIS STOP

LD071652 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, commander of urban militarization, last night arrived in Tripoli after a visit to Algeria during which he transmitted a verbal message from the leader of the revolution to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic of Algeria.

On his return to Jamahiriyah Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi made a stop at Tunis airport. he was met by Driss Guiga, member of the Political Bureau and minister of the interior; Tahar Belkhodja, minister of information; and Mohamed Mestiri, general secretary of the Foreign Ministry.

Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi discussed with brothers Driss Guiga and Tahar Belkhodja the means of developing relations getween the two fraternal peoples and laying the foundations of cooperation between them.

Driss Guiga gave a dinner banquet in honor of Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi which was attended by Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and others.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON HAIG ROLE IN CAIRO

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Haig Acts as Resident Commissioner in Cairo," published in the 13 October Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT on page Q 2:

Second paragraph, line eight make read: "...monkey Si'ad Barre. The aim of the meeting, which included the U.S. commissioner, the Zionist Begin, the vile Numayri and the monkey Si'ad Barre is coordination among...."

MOROCCO

HASSAN SENDS MESSAGE TO UN, OAU ON SAHARA CLASH

LD140112 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 13 Oct 81

["Full text" of King Hassan II 13 October message to the chairman of the UN Security Council; the permanent members of the UN Security Council; the UN secretary general; the chairman of the UN General Assembly; the OAU chairman; the OAU secretary general; the countries responsible for the implementation of the Nairobi resolution -- Nigeria, Sudan, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Mali and Kenya; Islamic Conference Chairman King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization; the secretary general of the Arab League; French President Francois Mitterrand; U.S. President Ronald Reagan; and Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba -- read by announcer]

[Text] At the African summit held in Nairobi we agreed spontaneously and willingly that a referendum on self-determination should be held on the Western Sahara. At the second meeting, also held in Nairobi, the committee charged with the implementation of the Nairobi summit resolutions defined the terms of their referendum and its conditions, including a cease-fire. We also freely accepted this cease-fire in an effort to help the OAU in doing its job in the best possible manner. Depite all this, our national soil has today, 13 October 1981, been subjected to gangs equipped with the most up-to-date weapons.

The aggressors against Morocco could have only come from neighboring countries. This flagrant disregard for the clear resolutions agreed on by the OAU, the implementation of which was undertaken by the committee it established, returns to us complete freedom of action. At the same time, it seriously harms the peace efforts made at our initiative. We hold those who have caused this new situation fully responsible, especially in view of the fact that immediately after the African summit in Nairobi we signed an agreement with Mauritanian officials in At-Ta'if, witnessed by his majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, according to which Mauritania undertook to prevent any attack being staged from its soil against the Sahara. President Chadli Bendjedid in his turn announced before witnesses, either at the summit conference or at the second meeting in Nairobi, Algeria's intention to make no moves that could of harm the chain of peace that has begun in this part of Africa.

However, a very serious incident took place today on Saharan soil, at the town of (Guelta Zemmur). For the first time since the conflict in the Sahara began, our land forces clearly noted the existence of tracked armored vehicles. More serious, a C-130 Hercules aircraft flying at 18,000 feet was shot down.

A Mirage F-1 aircraft flying at 30,000 feet at full speed was also downed by a missile. Moroccan pilots clearly saw the bases from which missiles were fired and concluded that they must be either SAM-6 or SAM-8 missiles.

This is the serious matter about which we wish to inform you, as no state of the region has [word indistinct] the Polisario African technicians, and we stress African, capable of using such weapons and using them skillfully and effectively. The premeditated action on which the raiders embarked, if it indicates anything, indicates that the enemies of Morocco and the enemies of peace in Africa surely want to give another dimension to the existing conflict in north west Africa. If the enemies of Africa have decided with this [word indistinct] way to use the latest missile, a missile used by non-Africans and have decided to use it on Moroccan soil, this is proof that they are completely ready to resort to such an evil in other regions in Africa. And if we are not at all ready to remain with arms folded in the face of the maneuvers by the enemies of peace, we remain confident that you will know how to take measures capable of winning respect for the clear resolutions announced by our organization, the OAU, and respect by the concerned states of the obligations they undertook before witnesses. Accept our most noble regards.

[Signed] Hassan II, king of Morocco

PRIME MINISTER TELLS CHAMBER OF POLISARIO ATTACK

LD140242 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Speech by Prime Minister and Justice Minister Maati Bouabid at 13 October emergency session of Chamber of Deputies -- recorded]

[Text] Thanks be to God, peace and the God's peace and blessings be on his prophet.

Mr Speaker, esteemed Deputies: A serious incident took place today in our southern provinces and it is my duty to tell you about it. This morning the positions of the Royal Armed Forces were subjected to an attack by the mercenary Polisario gangs coming from their camps outside our international borders. His majesty the king would not have asked you to hold an emergency session had it not been for the magnitude and manner of this attack, which calls for your extraordinary meeting, since what happened this morning at (Guelta Zemmur) is likely to give rise to analysis and predictions by political and military strategy experts throughout the world. It will also cause disturbances in one place and another to varing degrees.

The infantry and the air force noticed that for the first time the raiders used scores of tanks, a fact which alone is noteworthy and necessitates a reappraisal of the problem. Indeed, even more serious is the fact that the aggressors used SAM-6 or SAM-8 missiles, by which they were able to down one of our C-130 aircraft that was flying at 30,000 feet. This fact shows that the war raging in this part of Africa is no longer a regional African problem, but contains very dangerous elements. Everyone who wishes to analyze them will envitably conclude that the problem is no longer a problem of the so-called Saharan people nor a problem of their so-called right to self-determination. It aims at erasing what exists in this part of Africa and at introducing something alien and unfamiliar to our culture and civilization.

It is absolutely clear to modern weapons experts that there is no one in the region -- in other words the mercenary groups so-called polisario -- who could use the type of sophisticated weapons used this morning against the positions of our forces in (Guewta Zemmur). These groups do not have the technical qualifications to operate these types of weapons, nor do they have money to purchase them, except the charities and donations furnished by the enemies of our dear homeland.

With the introduction of such weapons to the region, the adversaries of Africa have given a new magnitude to this artificial war imposed on the southern provinces of Morocco. Moreover, it is an illogical act and an escalation intended to challenge the African states which, through African wisdom, agreed to end the tense situation in the region through the plebiscite announced by His Majesty King Hassan II in our southern provinces, crowning Morocco's continuous and various efforts to assert the Moroccanism of the Saharan people.

The launching of this attack and the participation of foreign elements is but an abortive attempt to widen the gap of differences between the Arab states before the convening of the Arab summit sought by all the Arab leaders, who wish to make it a meeting to unify the Arab ranks and restore the atmosphere of felicity and cooperation among the Arab peoples so that they can confront the enemy and the dangers threatening their states and values. His Majesty King Hassan II, the faithful guarantor of our territorial integrity and the vigilant person who works for the sovereignty of his kingdom and the dignity of his people, is resolutely following the developments of this new situation. He asks his loyal people to be more vigilant and attentive during this period preceding the plebiscite, which will no doubt be in favor of the unity of the kingdom and its people. While his majesty's wisdom requires dealing with problems with more patience and awareness than ever before, his majesty will not stand idly by with regard to these hostile acts which not only aim at Morocco's security and safety, but also show to all that those perpetrating this type of disturbance against a country like Morocco are prepared to do the same against any other region in Africa.

In sending me to inform his loyal people through its deputies about this morning's events, his majesty was guided by his great eagerness to tell his people, as is his habit, of the developments of events, affairs and issues which concern him, like the problem of the Sahara, which is the center of unanimity and the interest of all classes of the Moroccan people. Thus may the total mobilization in Morocco of king, government and people, continue in order to face up to the challenges and fight the many and varied battles necessary to protect the national territory, safeguard Moroccan rights and recover what has not yet been recovered. May God grant the hopes of his majesty, leader of the successful march, give his brave army victory and grant the ambitions of his loyal people in glory, prosperity and a happy future. God's peace and mercy be upon you. [applause]

SUDAN

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI INTERVIEWED BY VARIED SOURCES

Cairo Radio

NC132158 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2011 GMT 13 Oct 81

[13 October Cairo radio interview with Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr President: Your participation today with the Egyptian people in saying "yes" to Husni Mubarak was to emphasize the continuation of the line of the departed president. What is Your Excellency's comment on this situation?

[Answer] This situation is not strange. I and the departed brother President as-Sadat -- may God have mercy upon him -- always felt that the peoples of Egypt and Sudan were one people, and that all we had to do was to legislate this fact in the present era in which many people do not understand the real relations between any two peoples, particularly among the peoples of the Nile valley. When I took my stand in the election of the president of the republic of Egypt, I felt that I was one of the citizens of the Nile valley who was performing his right to elect. There is nothing strange in this. I performed this right not in my capacity as the president of the Republic of Sudan but as a citizen of the Nile valley -- a right which must be performed, especially with regard to a person whom As-Sadat had adopted and trusted and who was personally -- I mean brother Husni Mubarak -- very loyal and very sincere in everything he did for his small country and his great homeland, the Arab nation. I am glad to have performed this duty. I am also very glad that the person I have elected has won the confidence of the people of Egypt and will be the next president of the republic of Egypt. Congratulations to him on this.

[Question] Mr President: on more than one occasion you have emphasized the need for the achievement of cohesion and unity between the two peoples of the Nile valley. Will any steps be taken soon in this regard?

[Answer] I do not want to talk like some of the politicians who had previously talked about the unity of the Nile valley and union and cohesion between the two peoples. I want to say, however, that I unequivocally believe that, with regard to unity, it is an established fact and, with regard to union, it is an established fact. However, the efforts we are making to achieve economic integration are only to legislate what really exists and to consolidate what is taking place.

[Question] Upon your arrival in Cairo, you announced that the time has come to achieve Arab solidarity. This is what Your Excellency emphasized during the past months. Will any new steps be taken to clear the Arab atmosphere and restore Arab solidarity to what it was?

[Answer] In reality, when I said that I was hoping that the Arabs would meet to attend the funeral of one of the heroes of Arabism who fought for peace and triumphed, who fought for the sake of all the Arabs and triumphed, and who fought in every field and triumphed, I was hoping that on that day we would meet to attend the funeral of this hero and forget the insignificant differences and division among us. That was what I had hoped for. It could have marked the starting point for Arab solidarity. Very regrettably, however, the Arab brothers have disappointed us. But I am sure that they will soon regret and feel sorry for what they have done. I have always said that brother As-Sadat was perhaps ahead of his time. Now that he is dead, the Arab brothers and the Arab nation will eventually come to realize what As-Sadat had done for them.

There are many stories in the world about people who worked and worked for their homeland but their value did not become known until much later. Let me give you a simple example about that girl who defended her homeland of France, Jeanne d'Arc. A long time after her death the people got together and made her a saint. I believe that the time will come when we in the Arab nation will meet, all of us, and assess the work of As-Sadat and find it to have transcended the limits of this time. We will build statues for him and give him laurels when it will be too late.

[Question] If we move to Africa we will see that Libya continues to threaten the African states, especially southern Sudan. What is Your Excellency's position on this Libyan intervention and the duties of the African states regarding the Libyan intervention in African affairs?

[Answer] Most regrettably, the leader of Libya is a tyrant in the full sense of the word. He is corrupt and has corrupted many people in Africa. He is unjust and has been unjust to many states by using his financial capabilities and through the support and motivation of certain big powers, and I mean by this the Soviet Union and its satellite states. He found it opportune to make various threats in Africa. He is trying and trying to subvert in Sudan by means of his secret and public forces. We all now know that he used his most sophisticated aircraft to hit the peaceful villages in western Sudan. He is using all the money he has to buy the food of the country and dump it in the rivers so that there would be a catastrophe, a shortage of food, and so that the Sudanese people would stage demonstrations and ask for food. However, we have not given him a chance. We are always strengthening our domestic front with unity and by providing all possible kinds of food. So far he has not succeeded at all, although he has (?trained) many people and has paid much money doing it. I ask all the states of the world to see this despot as he really is and not to deal with him or give him the opportunity to plot against other states. I consider him one of the world tyrants. His name should be associated with Genghis Khan and the others who corrupted the world when they had power and authority.

[Question] Mr President: The Soviet Union wanted to exploit the situation after the departure of President Anwar as-Sadat. It issued a statement in an attempt to harm the relations between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the United States. What is Your Excellency's comment on the Soviet attempts to interfere in the affairs of Egypt, Sudan and Africa?

[Answer] I (?am not) surprised by this Soviet policy. It has used this policy several times and has not changed it yet. I consider the Soviet Union to be the new colonialist power in Africa and the world. It is now colonizing a number of states with its armed forces and with its so-called deceptive theories in the developing states. When the Soviet Union issues a statement making accusations against Egypt, the United States and Sudan, I consider it a kind of intervention and one of the steps with which it wants to get a foothold in this region, which is resisting it strongly so that the Soviet Union may not colonize the region and so as not to give it an opportunity to use the region as a stepping stone toward colonizing other states.

[Question] Mr President: In Cairo you have met with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. We would like to know the nature of the talks held during the meeting.

[Answer] Naturally, the first topic we discussed was the late brother As-Sadat. He expressed his condolences to me on behalf of the American people and I accepted his condolences. Then we began discussing issues of interest to us here in the region and the various bilateral issues. We concluded that the United States must speed up the delivery of the arms we and Egypt ask of it in order to be fully capable of defending ourselves. He agreed. He has sent a delegation to Sudan. The delegation is still there holding comprehensive talks and negotiations with the Sudanese officials and the Sudanese officers who are aware of all the details.

[Question] Mr President, the final question is: Has Sudan defined its stand with regard to the forthcoming African summit conference which is scheduled to convene in Tripoli as well as the conference of the heads of the governments of the nonaligned states which is scheduled to convene in Baghdad?

[Answer] It is very regrettable that these organizations, in Sudan's opinion, have fallen under the control of the Soviet Union. As everybody knows, Sudan fights this control and domination which the Soviet Union is carrying out and has carried out in several states. Therefore, whether a conference of these two organizations is held in Tripoli or in Baghdad, I believe that such a conference does not concern us much because its results are known in advance.

Cairo MENA Carries VOA

NC140822 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 13 Oct (MENA) -- Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has expressed the belief that the Arabs will in the near future reap the political benefits which were laid down by the late President Anwar as-Sadat.

In an interview with the Voice of America broadcast last night, Numayri said that the late president enjoyed, although it was late, complete respect and will take his place among the saints, as happened with Saint Joan of Arc in France.

Numayri noted that some of the Arabs failed to understand the aims and objectives of President as-Sadat, adding that he was certain that all Arabs would understand after as-Sadat's death his aims and would declare their solidarity with his policy.

Answering a question about his efforts to restore [passage indistinct] Numaryri added that these unconventional methods have been successful so far and that it has appeared that some Arabs states do now want or work for solidarity and that they are against the Arabs and against their interests. Hence, these states will be ignored and left alone.

Concerning the dangers threatening Sudan and the situation on the border between Libya and Chad, on one side, and Sudan, on the other, President Numayri noted the hostile intentions displayed by Libya toward Africa on the pretext that it is working for peace. He said that following the obvious attack on the peaceful Sudanese villages on the border with Chad, Libya's hostile intentions are clear and are similar to its intentions on entering Chad and that it wants to implement the same policy in Sudan.

Numayri added that Libya's hostility toward Sudan is not currently confined to staging air raids on the border villages and killing innocent people, but there is also a secret army deployed inside Sudan for sabotage using funds provided by Libya to purchase food from the markets and to dump them into the rivers so as to create a supply crisis and incite the masses to stage demonstrations. Numayri said: We have succeeded in resisting this new type of policy by increasing production.

Discussing the recent campaign in Sudan to clear the beggars and unemployed from the streets, Numayri said that the campaign aimed at arresting the secret Libyan army in Sudan and that in fact it was possible to arrest certain elements possessing huge funds although they appeared poor and needy.

He added that other elements were also arrested. They admitted that they were trained in Libya and came to Sudan to await instructions to conduct sabotage operations in various places. Others admitted that they came to Sudan with complete instructions and that they would have carried out their operations at the beginning of the Al-Adha feast.

Numayri said that the Sudanese authorities quickly arrested these elements, thus to a certain degree foiling Libya's plans and stopping the activity of its secret army in Sudan.

Concerning U.S. military aid to Sudan, President Numayri said: When Libya started its air force activity and operations west of Sudan I notified Egypt, which is my ally and with which I have a joint defense agreement. I outlined the seriousness of this action and pointed out that it may be preparatory to a Libyan invasion. This was not ruled out because Libya's commander is capricious and can make a decision at any time without studying it.

At the time I believe my brother President as-Sadat knew that we urgently asked for some equipment from the United States as part of the aid the United States is supplying us. He then sent his vice president to Washington to expedite the delivery of these equipment.

These was important equipment contributing toward the air defense of western Sudan, such as radars and guns that can pick up planes while raiding Sudan.

This was something we expected from Egypt and from its commander, Anwar as-Sadat. In fact, brother Husni Mubarak had carried out and notified us of this mission.

Numayri said: Muhammad Husni Mubarak would have liked, on the same day President as-Sadat was assassinated, to come to Sudan, but I was vacationing outside Khartoum.

He added that it was agreed that Husni Mubarak will visit Sudan after the holiday to review together the measures adopted in Washington during his recent tour.

President Numayri said: When I came to Cairo to attend the funeral of brother and friend Anwar as-Sadat, I had the opportunity to meet with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who affirmed to me at the meeting his country's concern over the events in western Sudan and said that the United States was notified by Egypt.

Numayri said that the United States agreed to the Egyptian and Sudanese requests for aid to Sudan after the ill intentions of Libya were confirmed to the United States. The United States will not allow this and will support Sudan and stand by him to defend itself.

Numayri affirmed that Egypt and Sudan will also carry out defensive operations against Libya and that if there is any interference by any other state with Libya we will be compelled also to ask for the assistance of our friends in the United States and Europe.

President Numayri spoke about the grave dangers surrounding the area, saying that the Soviet Union is using Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to implement its plans under the allegation that it is helping him spread Islam and created a Libyan empire in Africa. The Soviet Union is giving Al-Qadhdhafi the most modern weapons, which Libya does not need. Libya has become a major military base for the Soviet Union.

Concerning Sudan's stand toward the Palestinian issue and the Arab issue in general, Numayri noted Sudan's stand in support of the Palestinian people and its defense of their struggle even when Sudan was a colonized state. He said that Sudan still supports them and that it will not change this policy. Numayri expressed regret that there are wings within the PLO that are working against Sudan on the pretext that it is not progressive and that it does not support Moscow. He added that very regrettably Yasir 'Arafat is leading this wing.

Numayri said that Yasir 'Arafat, who he used to consider the symbol of the Palestinian revolution, is now against Sudan and against Ja'far Numayri. He goes to Libya and joins it in the vituperations against Sudan. He supports Libya's invasion of Sudan and Chad.

Numayri said: I cannot say that the PLO agrees with this policy. The PLO has so far not been able to liberate one inch of its homeland and yet it supports one state in its attack on another independent state, such as Sudan. This was contained in a number of statements issued by 'Arafat and Al-Qadhdhafi. Regrettably, the Palestine National Council has also made a decision on fighting Sudan.

Numayri said that he has sent a lengthy note to the Arab League and to all Arab presidents and kings explaining Sudan's stand toward the Palestinian cause, as well as explaining his stand toward the Palestinian leaders, such as Yasir 'Arafat and others who work with him. Numayri affirmed that he will strongly defend his country and that it will be very easy for him to withdraw his recognition of the PLO if it intervenes in or poses a threat to Sudan.

Concerning the significance of his participation in the referendum on the nomination of Husni Mubarak as president, Numayri said that Egypt and Sudan have agreed that Egyptians in Sudan to be Sudanese and the Sudanese in Egypt to be Egyptians. He added that his participation in the referendum is a big proof that Sudan and Egypt are inseparable.

SUNA Cites AFP

JN131838 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 13 Oct (SUNA) -- President Numayri has revealed that he received a message from Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam following the Aden summit meeting and that the Ethiopian leader had stressed that Ethiopia's relations with Sudan would not change. In his message to President Numayri, the Ethiopian leader explained that Al-Qadhdhafi had tried to convince him to use Ethiopia as a base for attacking Sudan but the Ethiopian leader refused. The Ethiopian leader said he had confirmed to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi that his country's relations with Sudan will not be allowed to be harmed in any way.

This came in a reply to a question raised to his excellency by AFP this morning about the Libyan-Ethiopian-South Yemeni grouping and its possible impact on Sudan's relations with Ethiopia.

President Numayri added that, during Al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Addis Ababa, he had performed prayers at one of the mosques and addressed the worshipers. Al-Qadhdhafi, President Numayri added, attacked Sudan in his speech but was faced by an angry answer from the worshipers. They even considered their prayers with Al-Qadhdhafi as void and performed the prayers once again after he left.

President Numayri said the Ethiopian leader has assured him that what was reached in Aden was purely a coordination of economic and commercial cooperation with Libya.

Asked whether Sudan would confront Al-Qadhdhafi's terrorism on an international level, President Numayri said this is the responsibility of the entire world, which is witnessing the unprecedented phenomenon of a large number of states severing their relations with Libya at the same time for its sabotage practices. Therefore, the president said, the world must shoulder its responsibilities to condemn this aggressive and uncivilized behavior which Al-Qadhdhafi is practicing everywhere.

President Numayri asserted that the abilities of both Egypt and Sudan are enough to face Al-Qadhdhafi's aggression. His excellency the president emphasized that both Egypt and Sudan neighbor Libya on their western borders and that provides us with an excellent location to repulse any aggression.

The president added that Egyptian military support is in accordance with the joint defense pact between the two countries and that if he needs any military aid from Egypt, he would ask for it. The president explained that should he need help to defend the security of the country, he would ask for it from Sudan's friends all over the world.

On relations between the Arab countries and Egypt, President Numayri stressed that the Arabs cannot do without Egypt, the leader and vanguard country, and that eventually the Arab countries will eliminate what is isolating them from Egypt.

The same applies to Egypt, the president said, for it is an Arab country and cannot continue to be isolated from the Arabs. The president added that this is not because As-Sadat has been martyred but because Egypt's policy is inalienable from As-Sadat's course. This is because the Arabs are living in one geographical area and speak the same language, and their Christian and Muslim religions have the same foundations.

President Numayri said the Arabs are united in various fields and, therefore, Arab reconciliation is an inevitable truth. The president added that, if the reason behind the Arabs' isolation from Egypt is the issue of peace, then the whole world is now seeking this objective.

As regards his excellency's efforts to restore Arab solidarity, President Numayri stated that, so far, he cannot determine which Arab states have responded to his call and which have not. He pointed out, however, that the Arabs agree on 95 percent of the issues whereas their differences do not exceed 5 percent. He asserted that the Arab region is the first cradle of Christianity and Islam, both of which call for magnanimity, love and peace. Thus, he added, there is no place for continued differences and alienation.

On the possibility of Sudan recognizing Israel, President Numayri stated that Sudan is not in a state of confrontation with Israel. Asked whether his excellency calls on the confrontation states to recognize Israel, President Numayri stated that this depends on whether they achieve a peace that is based on justice. He added that Sudan is waiting for the confrontation states to achieve a peace that is based on justice and to have mutual recognition with Israel. Then, he pointed out, Sudan can decide whether to recognize Israel or not.

His excellency stated that Sudan had participated in all the Arab battles, adding that Sudan always sought to establish a just peace and that it will continue to be committed to the goal of establishing peace and to nothing else.

As regards the U.S. aid, President Numayri said: We are receiving economic aid from the United States. It has recently been decided to give Sudan $130 million in military aid. We are now discussing with the Americans the delivery of this military aid, which mostly comprises equipment for defense. He pointed out that the United States is giving such aid because it senses the danger to Sudan from Libya and those supporting it.

On Libyan aggression against Sudanese border villages, President Numayri said: The Sudanese border is now being subjected to Libyan strafing. I am now in Cairo [words indistinct] and the Libyan strafing is continuing.

He asserted that Libya's sophisticated equipment and fighter planes are strafing Sudanese villages, adding that the majority of these village houses are made of straw. He pointed out that the victims are simple people. He stated that the planes strafe the villages from great heights, particularly after several of their planes had been downed. His excellency pointed out that the targets strafed by Libya are the most costly in the world, since Libya spends a lot on its aggression on these straw huts.

He added that the Sudanese victims' lives are not included in this cost because to me they are more dear than all the money of Libya and the whole world. President Numayri stated that the reason for Libya's aggression against Sudan is not new. Rather, he pointed out, the reason is the same because Sudan stands against Libya's ambitions in the region.

AFP Version

NC131627 Paris AFP in English 1612 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 13 Oct (AFP) -- Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri today called for the "physical liquidation" of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi "at any price, even if it means drowning him in the sea or throwing him from an aeroplane."

"We must take our battle inside Libya and topple his regime," General Numayri added in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. He called Colonel al-Qadhdhafi "an animal who understands nothing of human behavior" and said "he should be thrown into a bottomless pit."

The Sudanese leader said that Khartoum and Cairo had already begun to put into effect a plan to counter Libya's "subversive" activities and neutralise Col al-Qadhdhafi.

"We have sent our troops to the frontiers with Libya to prevent Al-Qadhdhafi using his arms," Gen Numayri added. "Egypt and Sudan must employ serious efforts because Libya is a Soviet colony and has an ultra-sophisticated arsenal which cannot even be found in the Warsaw Pact states."

Gen Numayri said that Egypt and Sudan were coordinating their military activities and their two armies had become one. But he denied that Egyptian troops were stationed in Sudan.

Even so, such measures were inadequate to stop Soviet expansionism, the Sudanese president warned. "The Soviet Union is colonising Africa and the United States must intervene," he said.

Gen Numayri referred to planned joint manoeuvres in Egypt by U.S., Egyptian and Sudanese forces and repeated a call to Washington to build bases for Sudanese troops which could be used by U.S. forces if necessary.

He alleged that Libyan forces in neighbouring Chad had stepped up bombing of Sudanese villages, mounting up to three raids a day, and said that he had informed U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig of the seriousness of the situation.

Gen Numayri said that Washington was prepared to speed up arms deliveries to Sudan and a team of U.S. experts was currently in Khartoum, but no details had yet been concluded.

The Sudanese president added that he was also concerned by "secret" Libyan activities inside Sudan. He accused agents of Tripoli of trying to starve the Sudanese people by buying up food and throwing it into the Nile.

"Al-Qadhdhafi was giving them millions of dollars. I had to arrest 10,000 people and 3,000 of them are still being questioned," Gen Numayri said.

He accused Col al-Qadhdhafi of training young people of 26 nationalities in Libya in terrorism to provoke coups d'etat in Arab, African and even European states.

On relations with France Mr Numayri expressed concern that Paris had reportedly accepted the Libyan troop presence in Chad. "If this is so, France opposes the will of the Chadian people and the majority of African countries," he said.

New York TIMES Reported

NC132329 Cairo MENA in English 2250 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 13 Oct (MENA) -- President Ja'far Numayri of the Sudan has said that he expected Libya to invade the Sudan through Chad in the near future, and that such an invasion was going to be pushed by the Soviet Union and its bloc.

In an interview with the New York TIMES in Cairo, Numayri said the Libyans had stepped up bombing raids on villages near the Chad-Sudan border.

The Libyans are now bombarding daily more than three or four times a day, he said, adding that the bombardment had intensified during the Bayram feast, a four-day Moslem holiday.

He said Libya had also been carrying out subversive activities in Khartoum, the Sudanese capital on the Nile River, by distributing money to local agents and having them buy food supplies to create high prices and food shortages.

They go to the market, they buy everything, all the supplies and put it in the river, Numayri said. When the people come to buy, they don't find anything. They put us in some critical positions several times.

To counter these activities, he said, the authorities cracked down on agitators and illegal aliens in Khartoum and in at least four other cities last month during which he said 165 Sudanese and 10,000 aliens were jailed.

The crackdown helped to show people that what goes on in Khartoum is not because the government failed, Numayri said. Within a day prices fell to less than one half.

Numayri, the TIMES went on to say, said Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, was seeking to create a government in exile in Libya with a view to overthrowing the Numayri regime.

President Numayri said that as a result of his talks here with Secretary of State Alexander Haig, American arms deliveries to the Sudan would be accelerated. There was also discussion of possible Sudanese participation in the rapid deployment force exercise scheduled by the United States in Egypt in November.

President Numayri said he had also discussed plans with the new Egyptian administration for having Sudanese forces visit Egypt and Egyptian forces visit the Sudan, as part of a joint training exercise under their mutual defense treaty.

We have asked him just to be ready if any invasion happens it is going to be pushed by a superior power. This invasion is not a Libyan invasion only. It is the Soviet Union and its bloc, he added.

He later called Libya a Soviet colony and the largest base for the Soviets in the world.

AUTHORITIES TIGHTEN SECURITY IN COUNTRY

NC140830 Paris AFP in English 0814 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Oct (AFP) -- Sudanese authorities have tightened up security arrangements throughout the country following last week's assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and in view of "external threats to the country's security," Vice President 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib said in an interview published here today.

Major-General at-Tayyib, who is also national security chief, told the daily AL-AYYAM that regular forces had been put on the alert to deal with "any conspirator."

Army and police checkpoints have been set up on all roads into Khartoum.

The vice president appealed to people to turn deaf ears to foreign radio reports which, he said, distorted the domestic situation and were aimed at destroying morale.

EXILED OPPOSITION CLAIMS ATTEMPT ON NUMAYRI LIFE

NC140908 Paris AFP in English 0854 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Oct (AFP) -- An exiled Sudanese opposition group tried to assassinate President Ja'far Numayri during last Saturday's Cairo funeral of Egyptian leader Anwar as-Sadat, the Kuwaiti daily AL-WATAN reported today.

AL-WATAN said that London-based opposition spokesman 'Abd ar-Rahman Yusuf Khalil, in a telephone call to the newspaper yesterday, told them the unsuccessful murder bid was to be made by an affiliated group.

Mr Khalil said his own organisation had cells within the Sudanese Army, including the presidential guard. Its members were trained in Lebanaon and some African states, he said.

HAIG'S REMARKS ON LIBYA'S TERRORISM CITED

JN131519 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 13 Oct (SUNA) -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has stated that the assassination of President Anwar as-Sadat and escalation of Libyan activity demand that the United States accelerate the implementation of its policy in the Middle East.

Haig also pointed out the increasing disturbances raised by the Libyans in the region and stressed that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's regime is now concentrating its efforts on backing plots, training and dispatching groups to carry out assassinations and terrorist activities against various regimes in the region.

NUMAYRI MEETS WITH OMANI OFFICIAL IN CAIRO

JN101114 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Oct (SUNA) -- Last night, President Numayri met with Al Bu Sa'id Fahar ibn Taymur, Omani deputy prime minister for legal affairs [title as received] and head of Oman's delegation to late President Anwar as-Sadat's funeral.

In a statement after the meeting, the Omani official said that he and President Numayri had reviewed bilateral relations, current Arab and international issues and bilateral coordination on several issues in the Arab nation's interest.

The Omani official praised the excellent relations between Sudan and Oman and stressed that his country supports Numayri's call for Arab solidarity.

On Gulf affairs and security, the Omani official said that his country continues to believe that the Soviet Union constitutes the only threat in the region, as is clearly evident by its occupation of Afghanistan, its refusal to relinquish it and its legalization of the occupation of this Muslim country.

NUMAYRI MEETS LIBERIAN HEAD OF STATE DOE

JN101119 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Oct (SUNA) -- Last night, President Numayri met with Samuel Kanyon Doe, head of state and chairman of the Liberian People's Redemption Council, who arrived at the head of his country's delegation to participate in the late President Anwar as-Sadat's funeral.

During the 2-hour meeting, the two presidents reviewed bilateral relations. President Doe informed President Numayri about the truth of incidents Liberia recently witnessed, events that proved to be the result of conspiracies concocted by Col Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi and carried out by his agents, by whom he is also financing sabotage in Liberia in harmony with his policy of sabotage in several African countries.

The closed meeting was preceded by another that was attended by members of the countries' delegations. The meeting reviewed bilateral relations and ways of promoting them.

TUNISIA

EGYPT CONTACTED ON ARAB SUMMIT ATTENDANCE

LD091400 Tunis TAP in French 1300 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Tunis, 9 Oct (TAP) -- Contacts have been made with the authorities in Cairo for Egypt to participate in the forthcoming Arab summit to be held on 30 November in Morocco, the Tunisian daily AL-AMAL announced on Thursday.

The newspaper states in an exclusive correspondent's report from its international office in Paris that "Arab official government parties with the aid of African parties who have good relations with the Egyptian regime made contacts with ad interim President Sufi Abu Talib and Vice President Husni Mubarak" to that effect.

Informed sources said: 'AL-AMAL' adds that "the Egyptian officials suggested to these Arab and African parties the postponement of the summit to a date not much later than that envisaged initially."

NATIONAL FRONT CREATED FOR TUNISIAN ELECTIONS

LD041358 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 4 oct 81

[Text] The Destourian Socialist Party and the Tunisian General Union of Workers, in their belief in true democratic principles in consideration of the need for freedom, dignity, prosperity and national solidarity within the supreme interests of the homeland and always aspired to by the popular masses, have decided to create a national front for the legislative elections. This front will enter the election campaign on the basis of a program which will incorporate various progressive socialist principles designed to uplift Tunisian citizens within a society in which social justice, freedom and security prevail in order to meet the planned national targets in various political, economic, social and cultural spheres.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

MPLC LEADER URGES RETURN TO CIVILIAN RULE

AB081030 Paris AFP in French 0805 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 7 Oct (AFP) -- The president of the Movement for the Liberation of the Central African People [MPLC], Ange Patasse, proposed in Paris on Tuesday a program for the return to civilian rule in the Central African Republic providing for presidential elections at the end of December 1981.

During a press conference, Mr Patasse, who is on a stopover in Paris, stated he had noted the desire of Gen Andre Kolingba, chairman of the Military Committee for National Redress (CMRN) to meet at the right time with representatives of the political parties and trade unions in the CAR.

He then presented the MPLC's program as the basis for discussions with the CMRN: Resumption of all political activities, the reinstatement of the General Union of Central African Workers, respect for freedom and human rights, presidential elections at the end of December 1981, and legislative and municipal elections at the end of January 1982.

The Central African people should freely and democratically choose their representatives, Mr Patasse stated. There will be no clashes with the army and this is why we warn the bad advisers who would suggest antidemocratic solutions to the present problems. Our tactic is an exchange of views, the army's mission in temporary....

The leader of the MPLC then stated that each party has supporters within the army, but that the majority belong to his movement. He suggested that the elections should be supervised by international organizations such as the OAU. After expressing the desire to meet with leaders of the other political parties, Mr Patasse [words indistinct] elected by the people, the MPLC would support it democratically.

The leader of the MPLC called on Central Africans to mobilize themselves to oppose personal power and fight against the influence of the superpowers which want to settle in the CAR after the victory of the leftists in France. Mr Patasse finally paid homage to President Francois Mitterrand and the French leftists whose victory the Central Africans see as their own.

The press conference was delayed for 1 hour. Mr Patasse said the reason for the delay was that the French authorities reminded him of obligations which fall on him.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU NAMES MEMBERS OF NEW GOVERNMENT

AB092212 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1754 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 Oct (AZAP) -- The founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, signed on Friday decrees bearing on the nominations of members of the MPR Executive Committee and the Executive Council as well secretaries of state for the departments. Here are the texts of these decrees:

Decree number 81-185 of 9 October 1981 on the nomination of members of the Executive Committee of the Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR): [passage indistinct] The founding chairman of the MPR, president of the republic; considering the constitution, especially articles 42, 45 and 94, decrees:

Article 1 -- Without any prejudice to decree number 81-180 of 8 October 1981 on the nomination of an Executive Secretary of the Executive Committee of the MPR, the following listed have been nominated secretaries general of the Executive Committee:

--Secretary general in charge of mobilization, propaganda and political activities; deputy executive secretary: Tshibwabwa Ashila Pashi,

--Secretary general in charge of women affairs: Citizen E'ila Liyonda,

--Secretary general in charge of manpower training: Citizen Kangafu Vingi Gundu Bagana,

--Secretary general in charge of MPR party youth: Citizen Nzanda Buana Kalemba,

Article 2-- All proceeding and contrary provisions to this present decree, which is effective from the date of its signing, are abrogated.

Kinshasa, 9 October 1981.

Signed: Gen Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga

Decree Number 81-186 of 9 October 1981 on the nomination of the members of the Executive Council:

The founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, considering the Constitution, especially articles 36, 42, 45 [words indistinct] on the proposal of the first commissioner of state decrees:

Article 1 -- The posts of first state commissioner and state commissioner in charge of national defense, territorial security and veterans affairs are held by the founding chairman of the MPR, and president of the republic.

Article 2-- [Passage indistinct] The following citizens are appointed commissioners of state in charge of departments:

1. Territorial administration; deputy first state commissioner: Vundwawe Te Pemako
2. Foreign affairs and international cooperation: Citizen Yoka Mangono
3. Justice: Inonga Lokonga Lome
4. Information: Citizen Kande Dzambulate
5. Finance and budget: Citizen Namwisi Ma Nkoy
6. State commissioner without portfolio: Citizen Iddzimbuir Bolumbu
7. Economy and industry: Pay Pay Wa Kasige
8. [passage indistinct]
9. Foreign trade: Citizen Kinkela Mpitu
10. Mines: Citizen Mbenga Sandongah
11. Energy: Citizen Matadi Kamba Montu
12. Public works and territorial development: Citizen Betina Ngilase
13. Environment, nature conservation and tourism: Citizen Makolo Jibikilayi
14. Transport and communications: Citizen Mananga Dintoka Pholo
15. Land affairs: Citizen Sukadi Bulayih
16. Higher education: Citizen Epee Gambwa
17. Scientific research: Citizen Nabif Kaluhda
18. Primary and secondary education: Citizen Ndolelasii Kondz
19. Public works: Citizen Kilolo Musampa Lubemba
20. Public health: Citizen Mozu Ngbuka
21. Arts and culture: Citizen Lwanba Katansi
22. Social affairs: Citizen Ashemwa Laini Nyota
23. Labor and social security: Citizen Mbaya Ngangu
24. Posts, telegraphs and telecommunications: Ciziten Maate Numu Pwu Bowango
25. Sport and leisure: Citizen Tsobo I Ngana
26. Commissioner general in charge of planning: Bokana Mondangela

Article 3 -- All preceeding and contrary provisions are abrogated.

Article 4 -- The present decree is effective from date of its signing.

Kinshasa, 9 October 1981

Signed: Gen Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga

GHANA

CMB CHIEF EXECUTIVE THREATENED; 46,000 ON STRIKE

AB131452 Paris AFP in English 1436 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Accra, 13 Oct (AFP) -- The boss of Ghana's strike-hit Cocoa Marketing Board [CMB] has been threatened with death if he did not quit his post.

Mumuni Bawumia told a press conference yesterday that an anonymous telephone caller told him last Friday, the day after his appointment was announced, to get out of Accra as we cannot allow you any longer in that place. Mr Bawumia, who said he would ignore the threat, added that it has surprised him in view of the welcome he had been given when President Hilla Limann named him as the board's chief executive.

There was no indication whether the threat was linked with the strike of 46,000 workers in the marketing board's cocoa services division over the plan to delete the division. The workers claim the division has a statutory existence under the 1981 Cocoa Marketing Board Act.

Mr Bawumia urged the strikers to be patient until Parliament, which passed the act, reconvened to debate the situation, but he denied that the boards interim management committee, of which he was chairman, was responsible. The strike has seriously affected the current harvest, which has only just begun. Several tons of cocoa purchased last season have still to be taken from the regions of production to the ports for shipment.

NIGER

KOUNTCHE EXPLAINS PURPOSE OF VISIT TO U.S.

AB090705 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] The president of the Supreme Military Council [CMS] and head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, returned to Niamey early this afternoon following a 3-day visit to the United States. He was welcomed at the airport by the minister of public health and social affairs, Adamou Djermakoye Moumouni; the chief of staff of the national armed forces, Lt Col (Ali Shegu); members of the CMS and government as well as the dean of the diplomatic corps and representatives of various socioprofessional organizations.

In a press conference immediately after his arrival, Col Seyni Kountche explained the meaning of his visit to the United States. He also referred to the talks he held with American statesmen and the tragic death of President Anwar as-Sadat of Egypt. Before speaking of all this, President Kountche first expressed his appreciation for and satisfaction with the welcome given him by the representatives of the various Niger socio-professional organizations on his arrival in Niamey.

[Begin recording] [Kountche] The reception which I have just been given is intended through my modest person to Niger itself and is an eloquent symbol and proof of the national unity which we so much call for.

Our country has been sitting on the Security Council for about 2 years. This is why I found it timely to visit the Council and address it on the occasion of the 36th session of the UN General Assembly, in order to voice Niger's position once again on certain problems facing the world and even posing threats to world security. I said "once again" because Niger has expressed its views in the Security Council on several occasions. In this regard I want to commend our representative at the Council, who was once a very good aide of mine.

Thanks to his high views and his maturity, Niger has won the sympathy of all the international community. While Niger was not known in the past, everyone knows it now, in spite of its limited economic importance. We can feel nothing but pride at the level, the rank to which we have hoisted our small Niger -- when I say "small", I refer to its small economic scope, which is a feature that makes us proud. That is the feeling I have brought back. Several world officials had the opportunity of commending us sincerely and honestly.

[Question] Mr President, we know that during your stay in the United States, you conferred with American officials. Can you speak of the issues which came up in your discussions?

[Answer] Though our stay in the federal capital was not official, I can say that the U.S. officials received us with the consideration and rank they have always accorded our country. [word indistinct] Because of the relations which we have with the United States we took the opportunity of the visit to hold talks with the officials of the new U.S. Administration. With the U.S. Vice President and officials of AID, we discussed ways of solving the problems of development facing our country. In this regard, we decided 2 or 3 years ago to meet every year in Niger or the United States to take stock of our cooperation including the sectors of health services, training and rural development, and assistance in foodstuffs.

During my talks with the U.S. officials, I explained that we must make changes in our cooperation and streamline it -- in the interest of our country, of course. You are aware that at present our transport aircraft are American-made. Not long ago, an agreement was signed providing for logistical assistance in the maintenance of the aircraft. Proposals were made in line with the expansion of our cooperation. Due to our needs in the sector of transport such cooperation is very important, especially because of the great dimensions of our country.

American officials listened to us with consideration -- I will not say with sympatny -- because of the way Niger has always expressed its views. One of our cherished attitudes is to consider with some detachment certain African and world issues.

Among the people whom I received was former Vice President Mondale, who asked me to remember him to all Nigerois, which I appreciated very much. He said he has excellent memories of his visit to Niger last year. We both expressed our consternation at the tragic death of Egyptian President as-Sadat, whom we consider a great statesman. I will not make comments on the attempt. I think more noble means can be used to topple a head of state instead of the one used against President as-Sadat. Niger will be represented at his burial by a (?delegation) of the CMS and on the burial day we will observe a 24-hour mourning period [words indistinct]. [end recording]

NIGERIA

STATE ASSEMBLY CALLS FOR NEW TIES WITH ISRAEL

AB131545 Lagos NAN in English 1520 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Ibadan, 13 Oct (NAN) -- the Oyo State House of Assembly today passed a motion calling for the renewal of relations between Nigeria and Israel.

Introducing the motion, Mr Oladejo Arinola urged the National Assmebly to consider as a matter of urgency the re-establishment of relationships at diplomatic level between the two countries.

In his own contribution, Mr Olajire Oyedeji said that Nigeria had been losing in the field of agriculture since the break-up of relationship, adding that Israel could be of help in solving problems like desert encroachment.

Commenting on the issue, Mr Dipo Fasade said that those who had been responsible for planning the country's foreign policy had often worked to the nations disadvantage.